"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers, fresh easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,488. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

### THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal crisis has become graver. It is reported in London that Great Britain has decided to extend the demands upon President Krüger, and that he will not consent to them. Krüger, on speaking of the situation, said he could not do better than refer people to Psalm LXXXIII. The London newspapers take a gloomy view of the situation, and severely criticise the attitude of Premier Schreiner of the Cape Parliament. It is estimated that 15,000 people have left the Transvaal since the crisis began. The Brazilian police have arrested a number of Anarchists in connection with a plot to blow up building of the Paris Exposition. A girl, they have discovered, is now on her way to Paris in order to destroy the buildings by dynamite. The Santo Domingo revolutionists now hold all the towns in the Puerto Plata district except Monte Christi. Puerto Plata City surrendered on Monday. The revolutionists are said to favor annexation by the United States. It is reported that the Emperor of China is being slowly starved to make him even weaker than he has been. A serious missionary riot occurred at Paao An, Chinese Thibet. The three missionaries barely escaped with their lives. The Chinese officials, on being appealed to, refused help. An arrangement has been made between M. de Giers, Russian Minister at Peking, and the British Chargé d'Affaires in that city, to submit the Hankow incident, in which Cossacks ejected workmen building a fence around an English company's lands, to arbitration. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, expressed at a joint session of the Prussian Diet, the regret of the German Government at the failure of the Canal bill, and added that the Government would steadily adhere to the project.—Pages 1 and 7.

**Page 1.**

A Japanese newspaper prints details of a story that Gen. Pilar had a quarrel with Aguinaldo, and drawing a pistol, killed him instantly.

President and Mrs. McKinley were welcomed by a crowd of 5,000 persons on their arrival on Monday night at East Liverpool, Ohio. They start for Canton this morning.

It is reported from Chicago that Demetri Friedlander, the defaulting banker, left that city for New York. The police hope to capture him if he is not on his way to Europe.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed a restraining order forbidding the Board of Public Improvements from acting upon the Ramapo contract until a hearing can be had on a motion for a permanent injunction.

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Gov. Roosevelt spent several hours in the city yesterday on his way from his Summer home at Oyster Bay for another tour up the State.

D. W. Shackleford, Democrat, was elected yesterday over W. J. Vosholl, Republican, in the Eighth District of Missouri, to fill the unexpired term of Richard P. Bland.

The preliminary meetings at Zanesville, Ohio, show that J. R. McLean is in full control, and that the Democratic State Convention will undoubtedly nominate him for Governor to-day.

A special meeting of butchers was held in this city last night to consider the plan for the establishment here of an independent packing house to fight the Beef Trust. Many offers of co-operation were received from ranchmen and packers.

Richard Croker was absent last evening from the meetings of the Executive and General Committees, held in the Tammany Wigwam. Owing to his absence only routine business was transacted. There was much mystery as to the chief's whereabouts.

The Organization Committee of the Independent Labor Party issued a call last evening for a mass meeting to be held on Friday evening in Cooper Union. The call denounces the political system that compels the people to support in idleness and obey the bosses.

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The retail liquor dealers have begun the erection of a brewery in this city with the intention of fighting the brewers.

The commission engaged in distributing the Cuban gratuity fund of $3,000,000 reports that it has given $2,526,900 to 33,692 persons.

The plans for the naval parade in New York Harbor in honor of the home-coming of Admiral Dewey indicate that it will be the greatest marine pageant in the history of the city.

The new battleship Alabama had her builder's trial, and acquitted herself satisfactorily. Her maximum speed was at the rate of 17¼ knots per hour, which is 1¼ knots over the contract requirement.

Gen. Wheeler is to take command of Gen. Funston's brigade in the Philippines. He is to proceed to San Fernando to-day. He says that the country is not unhealthy, and that when more troops arrive rapid progress will be made. The transport Puebla sailed from San Francisco with 650 recruits yesterday, and in a few days 2,000 more will leave. It is expected that twelve transports will leave for Manila in the next fortnight.

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The Shamrock was towed from Erie Basin yesterday to an anchorage off Tompkinsville.

An overnight event, won by Gonfalon, proved the most exciting contest at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday. MacLeod of Dare won the Dolphin Stakes and Semper Ego the hurdle race. "Snapper" Garrison had a mount in the latter contest.

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The American Consul at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, has cabled the State Department that the revolutionists hold all but one town in his district. The rebels, it is said, plan to overthrow the Government and then to ask for annexation to the United States.

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Bridge Commissioner Shea has abandoned his efforts to compel the trolley companies to pay an increased toll rate on the bridge.

District Attorney Steele has declared his intention of proceeding against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for alleged violation of the ten-hour labor law.

The Brooklyn health authorities agree with the State Board that the law with respect to vaccination is not properly observed in the Brooklyn public schools.

A statement from George Y. Wisner, a member of the United States Deep Waterway Commission, in defense of Capt. O. M. Carter, was made public yesterday.

Mrs. Ristick, who was arrested on Monday, charged with causing the death of five-year-old John McDermott, and who was discharged from custody yesterday, was rearrested last night on the same charge.

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### POE ENLISTS AS A PRIVATE.

**Former Princeton Football Player to Go to the Philippines.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—Ex-Attorney General John P. Poe has received a letter from his son, John P. Poe, Jr., who has been in the West for several months, saying that he has enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth United States Infantry, which is under orders to proceed to Manila, and is expected to sail from San Francisco tomorrow.

Young Poe is a member of the family of famous Princeton football players, and was graduated from Old Nassau in the class of '95. Early this month he went to New Mexico to see life on a ranch owned by Robert Garrett of Baltimore and Stanley McCormick of Chicago, both of whom were his college mates. He never requested his father to use influence to procure him an officer's commission, but preferred to enter the ranks. He served as a Sergeant in the Fifth Maryland Regiment in the war with Spain.

# TRANSVAAL CRISIS BECOMES GRAVER

## Great Britain Said to Have Enlarged Her Demands.

## KRUEGER WILL RESIST THEM

**Bechuanaland is Threatened by a Boer Raid.**

**Fifteen Thousand People Have Left the South African Republic Since the Crisis Began.**

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Events have taken an alarming turn. Great Britain, at the request of the Uitlanders' Council, has enlarged the original demands of Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, and is adopting the view of Cecil Rhodes that President Krüger will never withstand an ultimatum.

"I have, however, high authority for asserting that President Krüger, the Volksraad, and the nation will unitedly resist an unconditional demand for giving effect to the Milner programme, but will concede reforms on the conditions already reported."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A pitiable scene was witnessed at the railway station to-day on the arrival from Johannesburg of 150 children whose parents are too poor to come themselves. It is estimated that 15,000 people have left the Transvaal since the crisis began.

"In the House of Assembly to-day the Government announced that it was considering a proposal to afford greater facilities for women and children to leave Johannesburg.

"Bechuanaland is in a state of ferment, owing to fears of a Boer raid. Col. Baden-Powell's forces there are wholly inadequate to protect such an extended frontier, and the Boers appear to be quietly concentrating in the western part of the Transvaal.

"A Boer spy has been arrested in Ramattabama Camp, in British Bechuanaland."

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"President Krüger, in the course of an interview to-day (Tuesday) regarding the crisis, said he considered the Boer position best defined by Psalm 83." The first five verses of this psalm are as follows:

"'Keep not thou silence, O God: hold not thy peace, and be not still, O God.

"'For, lo, thine enemies make a tumult; and they that hate Thee have lifted up the head.

"'They have taken crafty counsel against Thy people, and consulted against Thy hidden ones.

"'They have said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.

"'For they have consulted together with one consent; they are confederate against thee.'"

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 29.—The Standard and Diggers' News credits Gen. Joubert, the Commander in Chief of the Transvaal forces and Vice President of the republic, with the statement that, although he is personally desirous to do everything to preserve peace, the situation is such that the republic must be prepared for war.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 29.—The members of the Progressive Party in the Cape House of Assembly freely declare their dissatisfaction with the speech of the Premier, W. P. Schreiner, last evening in the debate precipitated by the Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg's motion to adjourn, as a censure of the policy of the Government with respect to the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State.

They announce their intention of organizing public meetings to protest against Mr. Schreiner's course in the matter.

Dispatches received here from Pretoria and Durban show that the Outlanders are suffering greatly from the strain involved in the political crisis. Many ladies are leaving Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal. Trade in many places is practically at a standstill, and great distress prevails among the poorer classes, both at Johannesburg and here.

It is reported that 200 horses which were disembarked to-day at Delagoa Bay, presumably for the Transvaal, have been held, pending instructions on the subject.

Women are preparing a petition to Queen Victoria in favor of peace, which will be sent to all parts of the colony for signature.

## APPREHENSION IN LONDON.

**Indignation at the Attitude of Premier Schreiner—Newspapers Are Pessimistic.**

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Times, referring this morning editorially to the statement of William P. Schreiner, the Premier of Cape Colony, that in the event of war he would do his best to keep the colony aloof from the struggle, says:

"This is a startling misconception of duty. When the Government of the Queen declares war it is the duty of all loyal subjects, whatever their position, not to keep aloof, but to do their utmost to bring the struggle to a successful end."

Commenting on the latest utterance of President Krüger of the South African Republic, as cabled from Cape Town on Monday, to the effect that the Transvaal adhered to its latest offer and would not make any further concessions, yesterday afternoon papers unanimously drew attention to the increased seriousness of the Transvaal crisis. But in the same breath they expressed uncertainty regarding the nature of the concessions beyond which President Krüger says he will not go. No official announcement has been made of these, though they are generally understood to be a five-year franchise and increased Outlander representation. "If this is correct," The Globe said, "it cannot be long before diplomacy has to stand aside as of no further service."

The Pall Mall Gazette said: "President Krüger's adherence to these would mean adherence to impossible conditions, and if so the situation has come to an ugly head."

The Westminster Gazette, while lamenting the immoderation which, it said, led to the present crisis, admitted that "the country is within sight of a war which may shortly be as unavoidable as, on the merits of the question, it would be inexcusable."

To whatever dispatch or conditions President Krüger's defiant statement referred, it has brought home sharply the keen possibility of an impending war against no weak-kneed adversary. It is said that, with recruits from over the borders, the Transvaal would have about 60,000 men at its disposal, whereas the most the British now could throw on the frontier would be 30,000, though, of course, this number would be materially increased within a month.

The British public is taking intense interest in the preparations of their own forces already in South Africa. Indignation against W. P. Schreiner, Premier of Cape Colony, who, in the Cape House of Assembly on Monday, declared that, under the Customs Convention, the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Cape Colony, is fairly general, though that section which believes that a Boer war would be a crime is making, by editorials, petitions, and in other ways, what it appears to think are the last efforts to avert hostilities.

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was dull. Kafirs were particularly depressed and drooping, owing to increased apprehensions in regard to the crisis.

## MR. McKINLEY IN OHIO.

**Five Thousand People Greet Him at East Liverpool—To Start for Canton To-day.**

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Aug. 29.—President McKinley and his party arrived from Pittsburg at 11 o'clock last night. Fully 5,000 persons greeted Mr. McKinley at the station. The President and wife were driven to the home of Col. John Taylor through streets ablaze with electric illuminations and fireworks. The escort was the East Liverpool Company of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, the "President's Own," which saw service in Cuba last year. At Col. Taylor's house the people thronged the street and lawn until the President was forced to come out and bow his acknowledgements.

Six years ago to-night Gov. McKinley opened his campaign for a second term from Col. Taylor's porch, and the fact was recalled when Congressman Taylor, who now represents the old McKinley district in Congress, spoke from the same porch this evening, welcoming the President back to the old Eighteenth District. Seven thousand people thronged the grounds and streets about the Taylor homestead.

In response, the President said:

"As I voice appreciation of this welcome I cannot help recalling that from this very place, year in and year out, I have met these people, and they always gave me the same generous greeting. You have always been firm in your friendship for me, and, though I have been absent for more than four years, the regard I feel for you has never abated."

Mrs. McKinley came out on the porch for a minute to bow to the crowd, and received an ovation.

Aside from to-night's reception, the President and his wife spent a quiet day, driving out once or twice. To-morrow morning at 10:30 the party leaves for Canton.

## WANTS CONGRESS TO GO WEST.

**Kansas Representative Says Members Do Not Know that Country.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Congressman W. A. Reeder, Republican, of Kansas, wants every other session of Congress held in the West, and will devote a portion of his energies in Congress next Winter to bring this about.

"As it is now," Mr. Reeder said to-day, "the East has decidedly the best of it in legislative matters. Congressmen from the Eastern States imagine that the West is nothing but a wild and woolly wilderness. If we can get them out this way to see what kind of a country we have we may be able to accomplish more good for our Western constituents."

## LOAN ASSOCIATION ASSIGNS.

**Indiana Concern Admits Liabilities of $40,000—Poor Realty Holdings.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—The Mutual Savings Union and Loan Association of this city filed an assignment to-day, with $40,000 liabilities. Hiram W. Miller, President of the State Bank, is Treasurer of the association, which was organized four years ago, and accumulated considerable land in Blackford County, adjoining Montpelier, in 1896.

It is stated that the association would have been able to dispose of this unproductive realty had not the talk of the trusts taking in and closing down the mills at Montpelier put a stop to the active land market in that place. The officers attribute the assignment largely to this cause.

## FRIEDLANDER CAME HERE.

**The Police Hope to Capture the Defaulting Chicago Banker.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Demetri Friedlander, the missing brewery agent, church treasurer, and private banker, left this city on a Michigan Central train for New York, according to information obtained by Inspector Callas from the conductor in charge of the train.

Unless Friedlander took passage for Europe immediately upon arriving in New York, the police hope to capture him.

Inspector Callas has received reports of loans to Friedlander aggregating $12,000. The shortage in his accounts with Wacer and Birk will probably amount to $12,000, and church funds missing are estimated at $6,000 by the police.

## THE CENSUS APPOINTMENTS.

**Twelve Hundred Special Agents to be Named by Congressmen.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Twelve hundred special agents of the census are to be appointed some time next Spring, probably not earlier than May or June, but the applications of patriots who desire to assist in the work are already flooding Director Merriam. Plans are now being made, and if 1,200 or 1,500 special agents are not sufficient, Director Merriam has the authority of Congress to appoint as many as may be necessary.

While no decision has been made as to the method of selecting these agents, it has been intimated quite pointedly that they will be doled out to Senators and Representatives as so much political plunder or patronage. Large numbers of persons who were induced some time ago to undergo examination to show their fitness for service in the Census Office have been disappointed by receiving the information that in addition to showing their fitness for holding office, they must supply evidence that their names are on the quotas of members of the Senate or the House.

## INTEREST ON VIRGINIA BONDS.

**Rate to be Increased—Few of the Old Issue Unconverted.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29.—In view of the fact that the Legislature which is to be elected this Fall will have to enlarge the revenues, to meet the increased interest on Virginia's debt, the State Auditor's report this year is of unusual interest. It was this debt which caused the political revolution which in a short time turned the Democracy out of power.

Beginning July, 1901, the interest on the bonds will be increased from 2½ to 3 per cent., and this increase will have to be provided for.

The value of the securities has increased more than 50 per cent. since 1892, and the Legislature has three times since the passage of the Funding act of 1892 extended the time in which the old bonds could be converted. The report of the Auditor for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, will show that very few of the old bonds are still out.

The amount of the century bonds now outstanding is in round numbers $18,000,000. The report will also show that over $6,000,000 of these bonds have been registered as a permanent investment. They are held principally in Virginia, one notable exception being an investment of over $1,000,000 by the school funds of the State of Minnesota, which is believed to be the largest investment ever made by a State in Southern securities.

Whatever political revolution may be near at hand in Virginia, it is safe to predict that never will it again be based upon the State's finances.

## KENTUCKY LAND VALUABLE.

**Tract of 17,934 Acres Sold for $5,000,000 to Oil Company.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—One of the largest land deals in the history of Eastern Kentucky has just been completed. The Welch and Hackley heirs have sold their interest, amounting to 17,934 acres, in the John Lewis survey of 36,000 acres for $5,000,000.

The land, which is situated on Goose, Slinking, and Richland Creeks, this county, is among the richest of Eastern Kentucky, and abounds in mineral wealth, coal and oil being found in large quantities. The Welch-Hackley Coal and Oil Company is the buyer, and it will begin operations Sept. 10.

## AGUINALDO REPORTED DEAD.

**Japanese Newspaper Says Gen. Pilar Had a Quarrel with Him and Killed Him—Japanese Believe It.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 29.—A special to The Dispatch from Hamilton, Ohio, says:

"F. C. Maya and Z. Tange, intelligent Japanese tea merchants of this city, to-day received a copy of the Chu Kizo Shinko, a newspaper printed in Nagoka, Japan, July 22, which contains a dispatch from Manila concerning the alleged death of Aguinaldo. Under the heading 'New Philippine Information' the paper prints the following:

"'In the latter part of June, near San Fernandino, Aguinaldo was killed by Gen. Pio de Pilar. Pilar visited him to inquire about the death of Gen. Luna, and Aguinaldo answered that he never knew anything about the case, and told Pilar to mind his own business. Gen. Pilar then called Aguinaldo a liar, and pulling a pistol, shot Aguinaldo in the forehead, killing him instantly.'

"The Hamilton Japanese are impressed with the reliability of the paper, and put great faith in the truth of the information it brings."

At the time of Gen. Luna's death it was also reported in this country that Aguinaldo was dead. This report was at once denied, and no further dispatches of that character have since been received. The Japanese papers published the reported death of Aguinaldo then, and it is thought that this detailed story is but a revival of the discredited report.

## PANIC IN CHICAGO RESTAURANT.

**Cook Rushes from Kitchen with Clothing Ablaze—May Not Recover.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Fannie Daggett of 82 Morgan Street, cook in a restaurant at 102 Madison Street, reached too far over the gas range in the kitchen to-day, and the ignition of her clothing caused her flight into the dining room, which was filled with 200 persons. The girl started a panic among the patrons, and several women were severely bruised in the attempt to escape.

Finally some of the kitchen women succeeded in crowding around her with table cloths. D. I. Calhoun threw his coat over her, and in a few moments the fire was extinguished. She was, however, severely burned and may not recover.

## MULES HOLD UP EXPRESS TRAIN.

**Fight in Atlantic City Between an Ice Company and Railroad.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—A Reading express train was this morning held up an hour by a team of mules placed across the track by the Citizens' Ice Company, who claim equal rights with the railroad to the street. The passengers and railroad crew attempted to force the team away, but were threatened with arrest if the team was touched.

All attempts to frighten the team into a run by a racket upon the engine's whistle and bell utterly failed, and the mules stood like rock until a score of icemen slowly loaded up the wagon, when it was driven away. Then the train started to Philadelphia.

A legal fight has begun over the possession of the street.

## ARIZONA'S PETRIFIED FOREST.

**Dr. L. F. Ward to Report on Its Suitability for a National Park.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Dr. Lester F. Ward of the United States Geological Survey is in this city on his way to Arizona to secure for the Commissioner General of the Land Office an opinion on the advisability of setting aside the famous petrified forest in that State as a National park.

Dr. Ward is one of the two fossil experts on the United States Geological Survey, is an honorary curator of the National Museum, and is connected with the Smithsonian Institution. He has a National reputation for his writings on geological discoveries, and is also widely known as the author of "Dynamic Sociology."

## CITY OWNERSHIP IN ORANGE.

**Common Council Votes Down Proposition for a Lighting Plant.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Common Council last night threw out by a vote of 9 to 6 a proposition to take the first step toward the municipal ownership of a lighting plant. This is a victory for the People's Light and Power Company, which has a contract to light the city for two years.

At the meeting Alderman Davis said if the Common Council neglected to provide then and there for its own lighting plant the corporation now lighting the city would go to the Legislature and arrange matters so that it will be beyond the power of the city to buy or build its own plant.

The Democrats made the municipal ownership of a lighting plant a feature of their campaign last Spring. Several former advocates of the plan changed front last night, and those in favor of municipal ownership intimated that corporation influence had been brought to bear on them.

## NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT.

**Text Finished, but Printers Say It Cannot Be Out Before Winter.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug 29.—Inquiries are being made every day for copies of the report of the Walker board on the Nicaraguan Canal. The Isthmian Commission that succeeded the Nicaragua Commission has inherited the work of bringing out the Walker board's report.

The copy has been turned over to the printer, but the publication involves the preparation of many maps, the text requires to be edited with care, and the printers are declaring that it will not be possible to finish the work before next Winter. If it is prolonged beyond Winter, the chances are that the Nicaragua report and the report on all the canal propositions on the Isthmus of Darien may be brought out together.

## HEAVY DEMAND FOR LUMBER.

**Unprecedented Market at Albany, with Advancing Prices.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—The local lumber market has not had such an August business as it has enjoyed this year in the memory of the oldest dealer. The prospects for a large Fall trade are most encouraging. The big dealers in pine say that they cannot secure enough stock to supply the demand, much of which is from large corporate buyers like railroad companies, car works, dock builders, and commercial purchasers. The advances in prices are not uniform, but this is a matter which will right itself.

Spruce stock as well as pine is advancing, with a light supply in the lumber district here. The dry season in the northern part of New York has kept water-power mills idle much of the time. Steam mills only have been able to continue without interruption. A further advance in spruce is anticipated, although current quotations are from 1 to 2 cents higher than in July. The advance in pine lumber is from $1 to $5 per 1,000 feet. The comparison is made with the July figures, which were much higher than those of a year ago.

**To Represent Japan at Philadelphia.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The Government of Japan has named a delegate to the International Commercial Congress, which meets during the National Export Exposition. The Kiote Chamber of Commerce will be represented, and that at Yokohama will send its President, Kahei Otani. The Chambers of Commerce at Hakata and Tokio also have given official notice that they will send men.

**Poland Mineral Spring Water.**

Recommended for purity and medicinal power. Prescribed for Bright's disease, Diabetes, Gout, Dyspepsia, Gravel, and Kidney Trouble. Send for circular. Address Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. Tel. 118 Cortl.—Adv.

# RAMAPO GRABBERS HELD UP

## Temporary Injunction Against Public Improvements Board.

## CONTROLLER BEHIND THE SUIT

**Conspiracy to Defraud Charged—Order Returnable Next Tuesday—Mr. Whalen on the Deal.**

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed a restraining order forbidding the Board of Public Improvements from acting upon the Ramapo water contract until a hearing can be had on a motion for a permanent injunction. In addition to the members of the board, the City of New York and the Ramapo Water Company are made defendants to the action. The order is returnable before Justice Gildersleeve next Tuesday.

The suit for an injunction is brought by Charles E. Keator, a resident and taxpayer in the Borough of Brooklyn, at the solicitation of Controller Coler, whose attorneys, McCurdy & Yard, appear as counsel for the plaintiff. This action is the culmination of the Controller's efforts to save the city from being drawn into the Ramapo contract by the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements at the behest, it is generally believed, of Richard Croker.

In the complaint, Mr. Keator alleges that the making of the proposed contract by William Dalton, the Commissioner of Water Supply, either with or without the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, would be "an unauthorized and illegal official act on the part of said William Dalton, injurious to the rights and a waste and injury to the property and estate of the City of New York." The plaintiff alleges that the present water system of the city is capable of furnishing more than sufficient water for the use of the city and its inhabitants.

On information and belief, he declares that the Ramapo Water Company has no property, plant, or water works of any kind; that it has no capital and no pecuniary responsibility, and that whether it ever has any property depends entirely upon whether or not it can procure the execution of the proposed contract, a copy of which accompanies the complaint.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

Mr. Keator further declares that "promoters and persons interested in the Ramapo Water Company and certain persons in the City of New York have conspired, confederated, and agreed together to cheat and defraud the City of New York by means of and through the execution of the proposed contract, whereby the City of New York would acquire the promise of an unnecessary supply of water in the future, to be paid for by the city at an exorbitant price, from which price the promoters and those interested in the Ramapo Water Company would realize extravagant profits, to the great loss and damage of the City of New York.

"To accomplish this the proposed contract is to be made and executed in its present form without the requisite details required by ordinary business prudence, without the sanction of the proper officials, without public bidding as required by the charter and contrary to law, and without power or authority in the Ramapo Water Company to execute any such agreement."

He also alleges that the necessity of obtaining an additional supply of water from the Ramapo Company has never been considered by the Board of Estimate or the Municipal Assembly, and that Mr. Dalton purposes entering into the contract without the sanction of those bodies, and without an appropriation having previously been made covering the cost of such a supply.

In support of his complaint, Mr. Keator presents affidavits made by Controller Coler and Eugene E. McLean the engineer of the Finance Department. Mr. Coler's affidavit not only covers the points he has already raised against the Ramapo Company, but also attacks the Board of Public Improvements, and Commissioner Dalton in vigorous style.

MR. COLER'S AFFIDAVIT.

In regard to the attempt made on Aug. 16 to pass the contract, Mr. Coler says: "A vigorous effort was then made to secure the votes of a majority of the members of the Board of Public Improvements in favor of approving the said contract, but the effort failed to obtain enough votes to constitute a majority, and an adjournment was taken to Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1899, at which time those in favor of approving said contract allege that they can and will secure the votes of a majority of the members of the Board of Public Improvements in favor of approving said contract."

Of Commissioner Dalton, the Controller says he is "ready, willing, and anxious to sign the said contract just as soon as the Board of Public Improvements will approve thereof." He also quotes from the last quarterly report of the Department of Water Supply, in which Commissioner Dalton admitted that in the first three months of this year 61,250,000,000 gallons of water passed over the Croton Dam, an average of 680,000,000 gallons a day.

He has made, he says, an inquiry regarding the Ramapo Water Company, and has found that it is, as the complaint states, without resources, and is incapable and always will be incapable of supplying to the City of New York the quantity of water mentioned in the contract." The proposed contract, he declares, appears to permit the Ramapo Company to leave the supply of water which it obligates the city to take at the northern boundary of the city, without any provision being made for its further carriage or distribution. He believes, he says, that if an additional supply of water were necessary, it could be obtained by the city at less expense by extending the present system.

PRESENT SYSTEM ADEQUATE.

Mr. McLean in his affidavit says that the capacity of the present water system for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is more than adequate, and that it can be increased so as to meet any increased demand for water supply in the immediate future. Continuing, Mr. McLean alleges:

"That to add to or increase the capacity of the present system so as to supply any future need would be more economical than to acquire or attempt to acquire a supply of water through the execution of the proposed contract; that the water proposed to be acquired through the execution of the contract would have to be distributed through the City of New York by a new system of reservoirs and pipes in addition to those employed for the distribution of the present water supply.

"That he has estimated the supply of water that will be furnished to the inhabitants of this city in 1909, and he finds that on the basis of the present supply and individual consumption, at the rate of 100 gallons per capita per day, there will be left in 1909 about 40,000,000 gallons of water per day over and above the needs of the city and the inhabitants thereof."

Corporation Counsel Whalen, himself a defendant in Mr. Keator's action, will defend the suit, either by himself or through his assistants. So far Mr. Whalen has not taken any part in the controversy beyond saying that the public should not make up its mind that the contract is a bad one until the supporters of it have had their say. In this connection, Mr. Whalen said yesterday that his only share in the matter had been to amend the form of the contract so as to give the city the right to take only such quantity of water from the company as it may require.

MR. WHALEN'S AMENDMENT.

This amendment, he pointed out, was made in Section 5 of the contract, which now reads: "The City of New York, in consideration of the covenants, promises, and agreements of the said water company herein contained, covenants and agrees to accept and receive such water as it may require, not exceeding two hundred million (200,000,000) gallons of such water so delivered by the said water company, on and

Continued on Page 3.

### SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

**Anniversary of Battle of Rhode Island Celebrated at Newport.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—The Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution observed the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island to-day by visiting the battleground and by a banquet at the Cliffs Hotel this evening.

President W. Watts Sherman welcomed the guests at the banquet, and told the story of teh battle. John P. Sanborn was toastmaster. Capt. Stockton, Commander McLean, Major Lockwood, the Rev. H. M. Stone, and others spoke.

### CUBAN STAMPS RECALLED.

**An Issue of 2,000,000 of One Kind Put Out by Mistake.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The collectors who have secured sets of the new Cuban stamps under the impression that they are complete, except the corresponding overprinted ones of similar denominations that have been in temporary use, are notified by the Post Office Department that they are mistaken.

The new stamps are of the denomination of one, two, three, five, and ten centavos. The retired overprinted stamps were of similar denominations. But there was another stamp issued by mistake. In the haste of preparation, in December, and under the mistaken impression that there was a Cuban rate of 2½ pesos, stamps of that denomination were printed across others to the number of 2,000,000. Later the error was discovered, and now an order has been made for the return of all not sold.

The stamp converted for Cuban use was the two-cent red stamp overprinted in black with the words "Cuba" and "2½ pesos." These letters were in black. Little attention has been paid to them by stamp collectors, but, judging from former experience, the Post Office authorities look for a great demand for this line of stamps.

### NEW CAB SERVICE FOR ALBANY.

**Believed that the New York Central Will Inaugurate One.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—When the New York Central's cab service in New York City is equipped with automobiles, the horse cabs now in use are to be distributed in the cities of the State through which the railroad runs.

Theodore Haswell, the local agent for the Westcott Express Company, would not confirm a rumor that some of the cabs were to be brought here. He said there were cabs enough in the service about the railroad station now without bringing in additional ones. It is believed, however, that the Central Company, upon the completion of its seven-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar station here, will inaugurate a system of cabs in this city similar to that at the Grand Central Station.

### ANGORA CATS FOR NEW YORK.

**Maine Breeders Ship Large Numbers Here—Supply Is Giving Out.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 29.—The business of raising cats for the New York and Philadelphia markets has reached quite large proportions in Maine during the past twelve months. Since July 1, 1898, 6,400 cats of different varieties have been shipped out of the State, many of them going to foreign countries. One concern alone has sent 968 Angoras, and another has disposed of 486, besides other varieties.

In addition to these shipments there are more than 1,860 Angoras remaining in the hands of their owners in Maine, and as it is estimated that there are only 32,500 cats of this kind in the United States, it can be seen that Maine still has its share. However, the number of Angoras is gradually diminishing each season, showing a loss of at least 1,000. The demand for them is so great that the farmers cannot keep up a sufficient supply.

Maine breeders made over $50,000 last year on their cats, some of the felines selling for as much as $50. The stock of coon cats also is giving out in the State, and it will not be long before the fancy breeds will be gone entirely.

### HUNTING FOR $2,500.

**Once Belonged to William Gould, the Watchung Mountain Hermit.**

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 29.—H. C. Runyon, a lawyer of this city, has been retained to try to find $2,500. This was once the property of William Gould, a farmer, who lived a hermit's life on the Watchung Mountain. He claimed to be a cousin of Jay Gould.

In 1890 he was taken ill, and lay helpless for days before he was discovered. After he was found Miss Eva Brown nursed him, and when he recovered he sold his property for $2,500. He gave Miss Brown $100 for nursing him and went to live with a family near Scotch Plains. He died two years ago.

He had two sisters, who had lost trace of their brother, and only recently discovered he was dead. He left a will giving his sisters all he owned, and an investigation showed he had deposited $2,400 in a bank in New York. He drew it out not long before he died, but what became of it is not known.

### LICENSES TO HUNT IN MAINE.

**State Makes $10,000 on Special Permits to Kill Out of Season.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 29.—The Maine Fish and Game Commissioners have granted during the past month about 200 special licenses to guides and visitors from out the State to hunt and kill deer, moose, &c., during the month of September. This action is a new departure in Maine, for heretofore no one had been allowed to kill big game until the law was off, the 1st of October.

During and previous to the last session of the State Legislature the Fish and Game Commissioners were besieged with applications from persons out of the State who could not possibly get down here after the law was off, asking that they be granted the privilege of killing what big game they were able to before the close time expired. The Commissioners saw a chance to have a good bit of money left in the State by granting the requests, and the Legislature was asked to pass a special bill.

Each person, according to the statutes, who wishes to hunt and kill moose, deer, and caribou during the month of September can do so by applying to the Fish and Game Commissioners, and paying to the State Treasurer $50, when he will receive a certificate entitling him to hunt within the borders of the State.

As each license costs $50, and nearly 200 have been granted this year, the State is making a good thing out of it. No doubt the Commissioners are sorry that they did not hit upon the scheme long ago. The chances against each of the 200 persons who have taken out permits are about four to one that he will not get what he goes after. However, it costs about $15 per day to hunt, to say nothing of the price of the license.

### RAILWAY PAYS FRANCHISE TAX.

**The Louisville Company Compromises Claim of City for $400,000.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—After a year of delay the Louisville Railway Company to-day compromised on its franchise tax bills with the city. The bills cover the past five years. They aggregated about $400,000, of which 70 per cent. was paid.

The result of the compromise was that the stock of the company jumped up 2 points. The compromise was opposed by the City Attorney.

Nine trains a day leave New York by the New York Central for Saratoga, America's Greatest Watering Place, at 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:30, 3:35, 4:00, and 6:25 P. M., and 12:16 midnight.—Adv.

# DREYFUSARD HOPES RAISED BY CORDIER

## He Strengthens the Theory of a General Staff Plot.

## DENIES GEN. ROGET'S EVIDENCE

**Witness Says All the Chief's Testimony Was False.**

**M. de Freycinet, on the Stand, Fails to Confirm the Charge that 35,000,000f. Was Raised to Free Dreyfus.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

RENNES, Aug. 29.—The absolute insignificance of ex-Minister de Freycinet's evidence was the most surprising feature of the session of the court-martial today. The "Little White Mouse" looked whiter than ever, but diplomacy showed no signs of falling off with age.

Although unable to confirm Gen. Mercier's statement, made on de Freycinet's authority, that 35,000,000 francs had been raised in England and Germany in order to get Capt. Dreyfus back from Devil's Island, he framed his deposition in such a way that Gen. Mercier has no need to make further explanations.

I think that Mercier's conciliatory declaration toward the Dreyfus family is important. Rumors have been current here for some days that Mercier is disposed to wash his hands of the affair, letting Gens. de Boisdeffre and Saussier take their share of the responsibility.

Col. Cordier's evidence, through the witness's eccentricity, is not treated seriously even by his friends.

It seems to me, however, of the utmost value as showing the anti-Semite feeling pervading the General Staff at the time of Dreyfus's entry in 1894, also the clannish disposition of the prisoner's former colleagues. I think all this must tell in favor of Dreyfus, sup

that he did not know anything about its origin.

The article referred to above was entitled "Le traitre" and was printed in the columns of L'Eclair Sept. 14, 1896. It contained four elements of importance—(1) a garbled version of the bordereau, which was later to appear in fac-simile form on Nov. 10 in Le Matin; (2) an extraordinary and graphic story describing the circumstances of Dreyfus's arrest two years before; (3) a garbled version of a phrase from the "Ce Canaille de D—" letter, and (4) the fact that this letter was submitted to the Judges in camera.

Owing to the fact that the story of the arrest of Dreyfus in the office of Du Paty de Clam is identical in sequence of ideas and often in words and phrases to the story of the arrest as recited in de Paty's report in 1894 and repeated by him before the Court of Cassation last Winter, the article "Le Traitre" has been attributed to him.

That he did not give the true text of the bordereau is explained by the fact that in September, 1896, Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart was in charge of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. Du Paty, therefore, in regard to the bordereau and the "ce canaille de D—" letter, wrote what he remembered having heard at the court-martial on Dec. 22, 1894. He preserved the ideas, but his words are not the same as those in the originals.

Almost at the beginning of the article the letter is said to be in cipher in order to justify its introduction at the court-martial behind the backs of Dreyfus and his counsel.

"This proof it was," says the writer of the article, "that led the officers composing the court-martial to bring in a unanimous verdict against the prisoner. * * * It was a letter in cipher of the German Embassy. We had this cipher, and it was rightly considered to be too useful a secret for us to divulge. That was why the letter in question was not included in the overt evidence against the accused.

"Towards Sept. 20 (1894) Col. Sandherr, head of the Statistical Section, communicated to Gen. Mercier this letter, which had been deciphered. It was related to the spy service in Paris, and contained this phrase: 'Décidément, cet animal de DREYFUS devient trop exigeant.' (Decidedly this animal of a Dreyfus has become too exacting.)

"This important document was confidential in an extraordinary degree, and the Minister could not give it up without a formal requisition of the court. It was therefore needful for a formal search to be made at the Ministry. It was made; but in order to save the Commissary of the Government the trouble of turning over so many secret dossiers, it was arranged that it should be the first for him to lay his hand upon. It was, however, stipulated that in any case it should not be openly discussed before the court-martial, although it had been regularly seized. It was, therefore, communicated to the Judges in their private council room."

Such was the story published in the Autumn of 1894. The friends of the prisoner immediately sought to have the case reopened on the ground that Dreyfus had been illegally convicted. But the article in L'Eclair was not held as authentic by the Minister of Justice.

Everybody now knows that the letter is not in cipher, and that it does not read as it appeared in L'Eclair; but whether the name Dreyfus was read out before the Judges in 1894 in place of the initial letter has not yet been clearly established.

## DU PATY DE CLAM'S DEPOSITION

**Major Tavernier Will Conduct the Examination and M. Demange Will Be Present.**

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Gen. Brugere, the Military Governor of Paris, this morning ordered one of the principal military surgeons to examine Du Paty de Clam and report when it will be possible to take his evidence for use at the second Dreyfus court-martial. The report has not yet been delivered.

The examination of Du Paty de Clam will be conducted by Major Tavernier in the presence of Maître Demange of counsel for the defense.

## GERMANY TO REMAIN SILENT.

**Since Panizzardi and Schneider Have Failed to Convince the French, She Will Do Nothing.**

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Cologne Gazette to-day, in an inspired article, replying to the foreign press, says:

"After the failure of Major Panizzardi and Col. Schneider to convince the French people, Co:. Schwarzkoppen's intervention in behalf of one innocently sentenced would be futile, especially since Germany has already done more than could be expected by Count von Bulow's solemn declarations, which were given as representing the empire and the Emperor, and Col. Schwarzkoppen's word of honor in his declarations in November, 1897, that he never had any relations with Dreyfus."

The Tageblatt says the Government might name the real spy.

## CORDIER ACQUITS DREYFUS.

**Tells the Court-Martial that the Prisoner Is Innocent—The Day at the Court.**

RENNES, Aug. 29.—Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, and most of the other Generals interested in the case were present in the Lycée this morning when the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed.

Col. Cordier, Deputy Chief of the Intelligence Department under the late Lieut. Col. Henry, who since his previous appearance in court had been released by the Minister of War, Gen. de Marquis de Galliffet, from his oath of professional secrecy, was the first witness called to-day. He testified to the effect that the late Col. Sandherr, and not Lieut. Col. Henry, received the famous bordereau.

The witness deposed strongly in favor of Dreyfus, and was most amusing in delivering his testimony. He kept the court and even the Judges in roars of laughter by his comical manner and witticisms. He is a short, stout man, with a jolly face and a very red nose.

The Colonel declared that his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken when the date of the bordereau was given as May, and later the witness declared stoutly he was now convinced Dreyfus was innocent.

Col. Cordier then spoke up strongly for Col. Picquart as a conscientious soldier and an honorable man, and threw light upon the situation which existed in the offices of the Intelligence Department of the War Office. He explained that Henry was jealous of Picquart, because the latter was given charge of the statistical section, which Henry had hoped to get for himself.

WHY HENRY WAS A FORGER.

Cordier expressed the belief that it was because of Picquart that Henry committed his forgery. The evidence of Col. Cordier was delivered in a loud voice, accompanied by humorous asides. He several times mentioned the Ambassador of Germany, which caused the President of the Court, Col. Jouaust, to intervene and tell the witness that he must not introduce the Ambassador's name or refer to Germany.

The hasty corrections of the witness when he repeated the same slips of the tongue, as he did more than once, and the amusing manner in which he avoided mentioning Germany at other times caused the greatest merriment.

During his testimony no fewer than five witnesses rose and asked to be confronted with him. But the Colonel received the interruptions with the utmost good humor.

Dreyfus spoke a few words at the conclusion of Col. Cordier's statements. He said the scene which preceded his arrest was so fantastic that it completely bewildered him, and merely left a blunted impression on his memory.

The prisoner is now accustomed to his surroundings, and has apparently recovered his self-confidence, as he speaks readily and clearly, and follows the witnesses closely, taking notes of various points of their depositions.

Major Lauth first confronted Col. Cordier and tried to score against him by pointing out that Cordier was incorrect in saying there were no anti-Semites on the General Staff, since Cordier himself was one. The Colonel retorted, turning the tables on the Major, as, raising his hand, he cried:

"Quite true. I was an anti-Semite, but I never bore false witness against the Jew. I am an honest man."

The audience applauded these remarks.

Col. Cordier then administered a well-deserved snub to Major Lauth by remarking that he, the Colonel, might be allowed to know more than Major Lauth with reference to the work of the Intelligence Department, since he, Cordier, replaced Col. Sandherr as chief of the department whenever Sandherr was absent, while "Major Lauth," the witness concluded, "was merely my assistant. My assistant, mark you."

Major Lauth did not enjoy this little scene at all.

GEN. ROGET CONFRONTS CORDIER.

Gen. Roget next confronted Col. Cordier. The General assumed the same supercilious air which characterized him when he appeared at the witness bar, strutting about the stage in disdainful attitudes. His evidence, however, was not very striking, nor was that of Col. Fleur, or Archivist Cribelin, who also contested minor points of Cordier's deposition.

Finally, Gen. Mercier, who evidently wanted to demonstrate the baselessness of the stories of his intentions to fly and to show his determination to fight to the last, confronted Col. Cordier. The General's remarks were of small importance, the most interesting being his repetition of Col. Sandherr's opinion of Mathieu Dreyfus when the prisoner's brother went to see the Colonel to ask for justice in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus. Mercier admitted Sandherr said:

"Mathieu Dreyfus impressed me as an honest man who was prepared to make any sacrifice to save his brother."

M. de Freycinet, the former Minister of War, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Premier, followed Col. Cordier on the witness stand.

The court room was packed to its utmost capacity as the distinguished French statesman began his deposition. It was evident the public was anxious to see the former Minister at the witness bar. He is a venerable looking man, with scanty, snow white hair and mustache, and was dressed in a blue serge suit. He wore a little, black bow for a necktie, and gave his testimony seated, and in a low voice.

This witness was expected to speak about the 35,000,000 francs supposed to have been contributed abroad, mainly in England and Germany, to the Dreyfus war chest.

The witness recalled how information of the leakage of 1894 was received primarily. The name mentioned was that of a gentleman forty-five years of age and decorated, who used to convey documents to the embassy, which the witness described as a house with a large garden.

Col. Cordier emphasized the fact that the above personal description did not bear the slightest resemblance to Dreyfus, but resembled much more closely another officer whose name had been mentioned, and who could no longer be prosecuted or convicted.

M. DE FREYCINET ON THE STAND.

M. de Freycinet began by expressing the pain which he experienced at the troubles his country was undergoing, and later he said he remembered a conversation with Gen. Jamont, at which there was a reference to money coming from abroad in support of the Dreyfus agitation, "which, while disinterested in France, might not be so abroad."

The statesman, however, did not remember the details of the conversation, nor could he say if an amount was mentioned.

M. de Freycinet then alluded to his fears that "attacks on the chiefs of the army might be prejudicial to discipline," adding: "Might not these attacks lead to the disappearance of discipline, and what then would be the result if we found ourselves in difficulties with a foreign country?"

In short, M. de Freycinet delivered a patriotic speech rather than a deposition, concluding with the words:

"All the world will accept your verdict, which will open an era of reconciliation."

The members of the court-martial treated M. de Freycinet with the greatest deference.

The President of the court, Col. Jouaust, declined to put to the witness some questions from Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, on the ground that they had no direct bearing on the case.

One of these questions referred to M. de Freycinet's personal opinion on M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the Senate, who has interested himself strongly in behalf of Dreyfus. Although the Colonel refused to put the question, the witness replied that M. Scheurer-Kestner was his friend, and that he had a high opinion of his character.

M. de Freycinet was then conducted to the witness seats, where he sat for a few minutes beside Gen. Billot chatting with that officer. He then left the court.

The testimony of two minor witnesses concluded the day's proceedings.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

The appearance of Col. Cordier, formerly Deputy Chief of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, as the first witness at the Dreyfus court-martial to-day, aroused great interest, as, since his previous appearance, the Colonel has been released by the Minister of War from his oath of professional secrecy. Speaking in firm, audible tones, the Colonel testified that Sept. 23, 1894, he left Paris on a fortnight's leave of absence, and that nothing was then known in the Statistical Department of the War Office of the discovery of treason.

[With a full knowledge of the circumstances under which the bordereau was received, Commandant Besson d'Ormescheville, in his indictment, gave the date as "a few weeks prior to June, 1894." Gen. de Pellieux, at the first Zola trial, said: "The date of the bordereau could not have been April. I will ask Gen. Gonse about it." Gen. Gonse said: "The bordereau must have been written toward the month of August." Gen. Mercier said before the Cour de Cassation: "The bordereau arrived during the second fortnight of August. I believe Commandant d'Ormescheville mistaken in attributing a different date to it." Capt. Cuignet deposed before the Court of Cessation: "I am convinced that the bordereau cannot be ascribed to any other date than the end of August." Col. Picquart told the Court of Cassation that "the date of the bordereau has been changed very often, according to the requirements of the case." It was ascribed to the Spring of 1894, at the first court-martial, in order to aid in the conviction of Dreyfus; at the Esterhazy court-martial the date was advanced to the Autumn in the hope that it would tend to show that Esterhazy could not have been its author.]

Continuing, Col. Cordier said that the day after he returned to Paris, Col. Sandherr, who appeared greatly distressed, handed the witness a copy of the bordereau on foolscap paper. Sandherr and Cordier animatedly discussed the bordereau, Sandherr considering it ample evidence of treason.

The document was photographed and an investigation was opened, resulting in suspicions against Dreyfus being aroused. Prior to this there was no presumption of Dreyfus's guilt. It was Oct. 8 that the suspicions of the prisoner's guilt became definite.

DENIES MAJOR LAUTH'S EVIDENCE.

The witness said he believed the bordereau arrived at the War Office after Sept. 24. He could not say who received it. Very few officers were then aware that treason had been committed. The witness thought it necessary to enter into these particulars in reply to the statements of his assistant, Major Lauth, before the Court of Cassation.

At this point Major Lauth, rising in the centre of the court, exclaimed:

"I beg leave to speak, my Colonel."

Proceeding with his testimony, Col. Cordier said he believed the bordereau was handed to Col. Sandherr by Col. Henry.

Cordier then explained what was the "ordinary channel" by which information reached the War Office. The "ordinary channel," the witness said, was a very clever spy, attached to the Intelligence Department, who had the habit of visiting great houses, but who preferred the company of servants to the company of their masters.

[In September, 1894, the "ordinary channel" was an Alsacian spy, who, a few weeks prior to the discovery of the bordereau, had secured the position of concierge at the lodgings of Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché. The wife of the concierge made the attaché breakfasts while her husband was often employed as a messenger between the lodgings and the German Embassy at 78 Rue de Lille.]

Cordier then described the method of piecing documents, and showed how the bordereau was pasted together by Henry, who was usually intrusted with this work. The witness said piecing documents possessed fascination for the men who were engaged upon such work, "like the passion of fortune telling by cards."

"Men who have once pieced paper," said the witness amid laughter, "will always continue to do so."

Referring to the spy who has been dubbed as the "ordinary channel," Col. Cordier said the former did not directly receive the documents from the embassy from which they were abstracted. A woman, he explained, served as an intermediary, and the "ordinary channel" having been closed, it was found necessary to negotiate directly with the intermediary, otherwise the woman, with whom rendezvous were usually made in churches. But, as the "ordinary channel's" services were still available elsewhere, his pay was continued.

Possibly, continued the witness, the spy endeavored to renew his relations with the embassy.

Such was the situation at the moment of the reception of the bordereau.

LEAKAGE OF MILITARY SECRETS.

Dealing with the leakage discovered by the military authorities, Col. Cordier said he ascertained it was occurring at Bourges. The witness recalled the fact that an artificer named Thomas was sentenced for treason in 1894. The foreign correspondents of Thomas did not notice his arrest, and, consequently, a letter addressed to Thomas was intercepted and a reply was sent. This letter asked for plans of a shell. The Headquarters Staff obtained the plans and sent them to Thomas's correspondents. The latter replied, thanking Thomas, and inclosing banknotes, which were credited to the funds of the Headquarters Staff.

Whatever has been said to the contrary, witness maintained that the leakage at Bourges could not be ascribed to Dreyfus. This also was the opinion of Col. Sandherr, who frequently had recourse to the witness's intimate knowledge of this question in the futile efforts to discover evidence against Dreyfus.

Cordier, whose evidence greatly interested his hearers, described the various leakages. He especially referred to a very serious case designated as "Leakage of St. Thomas Aquinas," in which a clerk of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Paris, was mixed up in espionage, and a serious leakage in the Ministry of Marine.

The witness then referred to the spy Guénée's denunciations, to the effect that officers of the Headquarters Staff were guilty of treachery. But, the Colonel explained, it was very difficult to accept Guénée's statement as gospel. The witness regretted Guénée's death, as, he said, the Court would have been edified by his testimony in regard to the manner in which many things were fabricated.

WORK OF CUERS, THE SPY.

Referring next to what he styled the "huge undertaking of Richard Cuers, Lajoux and company," the Colonel declared the object was nothing less than recruiting German spies for the service of the French Government. He said the organization would have been of the greatest utility in the event of war, and said regrets were frequent during the last war in regard to the lack of spies.

[It is believed by many persons that two statements made by Richard Cuers in Basel, Switzerland, and reported to Picquart, then Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, tended to show the guilt of, not only Esterhazy, but also of Henry. The first, made in 1896, was that in 1894 the German Government had employed one French officer as a spy to obtain secret documents for them, and that he was a Commandant of a battalion, between forty-five and fifty years of age, and decorated with the cross. Col. Picquart ordered Lauth to go to Basel and interrogate Cuers about it. Henry obtained permission to accompany him. On their return Henry reported that they could get little out of Cuers. Later Cuers made another statement to Picquart's correspondent in Basel. It was that Cuers had wondered who could have been the persons who had been sent to interview him; they had seemed not desirous of information, and had hardly allowed him to speak."]

Cuers he pointed out, spoke French admirably, and therefore it could not be maintained that only German could be spoken at the interview at Basel between Cuers, Henry, and Lauth.

One of Cuers's special services, continued the witness, was furnishing Germany with false information. He therefore was sometimes obliged to say he had succeeded in suborning a French officer, and in this way Cuers was induced to declare he had obtained the collaboration of an officer of the Headquarters Staff. Proof of this could be found at headquarters in the dossier of false documents delivered to Germany.

JOKES AT GRIBELIN'S EXPENSE.

"These documents," added Col. Cordier, "are no doubt in all the better order because the archivist, M. Gribelin, wears blue spectacles." [Laughter.]

Col. Jouaust called the witness to order and the remark was withdrawn, witness declaring, amid peals of laughter:

"It escaped me, Monsieur le President. I withdraw the spectacles."

Cordier then described the events prior to the arrest of Dreyfus, and showed that only a single real leakage, namely, the plans of the fortresses, had occurred at the time of his arrest. The document known as "Ce Canaille de D—," he explained, was contemporaneous with this leakage.

"It has been said," continued the witness, "that I made a mistake on this point, and confounded the document with another containing the initial alone. I should like very much to see the document, in order to assure myself that it has not been tampered with. It is not, however, of any importance, except to show that Gen. Roget's evidence concerning it is false from beginning to end." [Sensation.]

[The date given by Henry to the "Ce canaille de D——" document is April 16, 1894. In the translation of it, printed in these columns last Sunday, the words supposed to have been written in by him were inclosed in parentheses. The document to which Col. Cordier refers as "containing the initial alone" also forms part of the Schwarzkoppen-Panizzardi correspondence, and was intercepted by the War Office in March, 1894. It reads as follows: "Last evening I finished by being obliged to call in the doctor, who has forbidden me to go out. Not being able to call on you, I beg you to come to my house some time during the morning, for D—— has brought me many interesting things, and we must divide up the time, as we have only ten days' time. Hills therefore * * *." The remainder of the note is missing.]

Gen. Roget asked leave to speak, but Col. Cordier continued, showing how the leakage of plans of fortresses was facilitated by the carelessness of the Headquarters Staff, and maintaining that the leakage was still occurring when the witness left the War Office.

SPEAKS OF DREYFUS'S PAST.

Reverting to the manner in which the suspicions against Dreyfus crystallized, the Colonel described the efforts to pry into the prisoner's life, and said the information at first received was very bad and constituted strong proof against the prisoner. Later, however, it assumed quite a different aspect. It was admitted that before his marriage Dreyfus was not "unimpeachable morally, nor was he entitled to wear a wreath of orange blossoms." [Laughter.]

But, Cordier added, after his marriage Dreyfus was quite different.

The witness also said that while Dreyfus boasted of his conquests, he, Cordier, was of the opinion that those who boasted the most accomplished the least. [Laughter.]

Dreyfus, he continued, bragged a great deal, and probably now repented having done so, and Dreyfus's inquisitiveness, according to witness, was probably explained by his knowledge that he would not long remain on the Headquarters Staff and he desired to obtain all the information which might be useful to him in after life.

The Colonel then paid a tribute to the memory of Col. Sandherr, who examined the immense mass of documents relating to espionage and unearthed the "Ce canaille de D—" document, which seemed to tie the witness to date back to antiquity.

In 1894 the witness regarded as insufficient the sole proof against Dreyfus, namely the bordereau. He did not believe the prisoner was guilty, but the fact that the Judges were unanimous in convicting him changed the witness's mind. His doubts, however, returned when he saw that the date of the bordereau, received in September, had been fixed as May. Col. Picquart's investigation and the infamous campaign against Picquart increased the suspicions of the witness.

CONVINCED DREYFUS IS INNOCENT.

"In 1894," declared Col. Cordier, emphatically, "I had been reassured by the unanimity of the Judges, and I was absolutely convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. Now I am absolutely convinced of his innocence." [Great excitement.]

Next the witness discussed the attacks on himself. He said he was astonished at being accused of being soured because he was not given charge of the Intelligence Department, in succession to Col. Sandherr, "as every one knew I wished to quit the service simultaneously with my friend Sandherr."

Replying to the President, Cordier declared that the approaches of the Dreyfus family to Col. Sandherr were not attempts at corruption and that Dreyfus's brother's remark, "Our fortune is at your disposal," was only the expression of the family's ardent desire to save an innocent member of it.

The witness well remembered hearing that Esterhazy and Henry were in the Intelligence Department together about the year 1878, but he added Esterhazy had not since been employed there, and if he had any relations with the department they must have been clandestine.

Replying to Col. Jouaust's request to state what he knew regarding Henry's relations with Picquart, Cordier said good fellowship prevailed in the department until the appearance of Henry, who had been forced on Sandherr. Henry had close relations with the Supreme Chief, and his colleagues suspected he might report what he heard in the office divisions and what occurred in the department.

SAYS COL. HENRY WAS JEALOUS.

Some supported Sandherr and others supported Henry. Among the latter was Gribelin. It was then, while the division was rampant, that the witness handed over his department to Col. Picquart. Henry was much incensed at being superseded by a junior officer, resolved to do everything to supplant him, and, added the witness, the Henry forgery could have had no other object but to ruin Col. Picquart, with the view of giving Henry his place.

[It is evident that the "Henry forgery" here referred to is not the one in the secret dossier, fabricated in November, 1896, and confessed to before Cavignac Aug. 30, 1898, but the first "Speranza" letter, forged early in December, 1896, when Picquart was on his way to Tunis. The letter read as follows: "Your brusque departure has filled us with dismay. The work is compromised. Speak, and the demi-dieu will act. Yours, Speranza." Demi-dieu is a word that Henry found in one of Picquart's letters that arrived at the bureau after Picquart's departure. It was nothing but a harmless nickname that was applied to one of Picquart's friends, Commandant de Lallemand. Henry thought, or pretended to think, that it referred to some chief in the alleged Dreyfus syndicate. The letter was, of course, not allowed to reach Picquart, but was lodged in one of Henry's pigeonholes, and was in due time shown to Gen. Billot as evidence tending to prove that Picquart was in league with the "Syndicate of Treason." Although Picquart was ordered on a mission Nov. 16, 1896, he did not cease to be the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau until six months later. Henry in the meantime acted as Deputy Chief. Great mystery surrounded the departure of Picquart, who before long suspected that Henry was bent on ruining him although at that time he had no conception of the actual plot that Du Paty de Clam and Henry were forming against him. May 18, 1897, he had occasion to return to the War Office some official letters which had been forwarded to him by mistake through agents that did not know of his dismissal. With the returned letters he inclosed a note to Henry, which read as follows: "I should be glad if you would once for all tell people who come and ask for me at the War Office that I have been relieved of my duties. I have nothing in that to be ashamed of, but I am ashamed of the mystery which surrounds and the lies which are told about my departure."]

"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown."

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M. LABORI QUESTIONS CORDIER.

Maître Labori asked the witness what he knew in regard to the arrest of Dreyfus, and Cordier replied that his recollections on that point were not very definite. He found difficulty in recalling the names of those who were present at the dictation scene, but he was informed on several occasions as to what occurred.

"I remember," he declared, "that one of the proofs advanced against Dreyfus was that, during the scene, he looked in a mirror. That is going too far. If Dreyfus looked in a mirror it was because he had seen another head besides his own there.

"There was an arrangement of mirrors, and, since it must be told, I will say it. Behind the curtain were two ears, listening. Dreyfus, therefore, might have seen something besides his own face in the mirror."

M. Labori questioned the witness in regard to the letter mentioned in M. De La Roche-Vernet's evidence referring to the spy "C. C. C.," which was dispatched to the War Office at the time of Picquart's arrival. Cordier explained that it was a letter from an Italian lady with whom the department, at that time, was in correspondence through an intermediary at the Foreign Office.

"I greatly respect Italian ladies in general," said Col. Cordier, "but not when it is a case of espionage, and I advised Picquart not to make too much use of the lady's offers, saying to him:

"'There must be no petticoats.'"

At this juncture M. Labori informed the President of the court that he had received a telegram signed "Pages," announcing the dispatch of a letter relative to the relations between Col. Sandherr and the Dreyfus family. Counsel added that he had, himself, received a telegram as follows:

"'I declare Col. Sandherr told me distinctly that neither before nor after the conviction was an offer of money made to him.'"

JOUAUST REFUSED TO READ IT.

Col. Jouaust announced that he would not read the letter because he knew nothing of the writer, and asked the usual question of Dreyfus, who remarked that he would refer merely to the scene on Oct. 15 preceding his arrest.

"It was," he said, "so fantastic that I frankly confess I understood nothing connected with it. It was conducted under such conditions that I do not know what manner of brain could have conceived it, and when I left the extraordinary scene my head literally reeled, so I cannot remember the facts and details."

Major Lauth, having been permitted to speak, said Col. Cordier's leave of absence commenced Sept. 13, and not Sept. 23, to which Cordier retorted that he was much surprised at contradiction on such an unimportant point. But, nevertheless, his original statement was true.

Continuing, the Major commented upon Col. Cordier's testimony, especially the statement that there were no anti-Semites on the Headquarters Staff, remarking that there was one exception, and that this was Cordier himself, who was always expressing antipathy to the Jews, especially when there was a question of introducing Dreyfus to the department.

"Yes," exclaimed Cordier, "quite true. I was an anti-Semite, but my opinions never went to the length of bringing false evidence against the Jews. [Sensation.] I am an honest man, and I have a conscience." [Renewed excitement.]

Major Lauth proceeded to discuss other points. He said he himself pieced the "Ce Canaille de D—" document, and added that as it was only received at the department at the end of 1893, it could not be regarded as ancient. He explained that the tension existing in the department was between the officers and Col. Cordier.

When the President asked Cordier if he desired to say anything in rebuttal to Major Lauth's statement, Cordier replied, "Nothing at all."

When, however, the Major asserted, in regard to the letter "C. C. C.," that Cordier had nothing to do with the Italian affairs which Sandherr conducted, Col. Cordier rose and snubbed Lauth as quoted above.

LETTER FROM SANDHERR'S WIDOW.

At this juncture Major Lauth handed in a letter from Mme. Sandherr contradicting Col. Cordier's statements relative to the presence of Sandherr at the War Office on a certain day.

Gen. Roget then mounted the platform, where his appearance caused a general stir. He said he would not reply to Col. Cordier's statements concerning himself.

"But," Roget added, "the witness has stated that what I said was false. He must now say in what I have been incorrect."

Col. Cordier—In everything.

Gen. Roget—Very well. Let us be exact. Let us take the case of Lemercier-Picard.

[Lemercier-Picard was at one time a confidential messenger of the War Office. On Picquart's departure in November, 1896, Henry gave him an "inside position." He was an amateur graphologist, and prepared the material for Henry's forgeries. In December, 1897, he concocted, at the instigation of Henry, a letter which was supposed to be addressed to Mlle. Bays, Esterhazy's friend, by a German officer. In it was this sentence: "You keep no account of the sums paid out, much more considerable than those which had been promised you; and yet you have not handed over the whole of the documents enumerated in your bordereau." Lemercier-Picard's object was to sell the letter as a genuine document to Joseph Reinach of Le Siècle; then Henry would expose it as a forgery. The plan failed, so the forger sold a photograph of the letter to Rochefort, representing that Reinach and the Dreyfusards had induced him to fabricate the original for 10,000f. To prove his statement he showed the word "Copié" written across the corner of the photograph, in what he said was Reinach's hand. Rochefort took the bait and "exposed" Reinach in L'Intransigeant. Reinach promptly prosecuted him for criminal libel, and Rochefort paid for his credulity by going to prison. Shortly afterward Lemercier-Picard was found strangled in his room. The local Commissaire pronounced it a case of suicide and no investigation was held.]

Continuing, Gen. Roget entered into a lengthy explanation, denouncing Lemercier-Picard as an impostor and swindler, apparently with the object of showing that Cordier's allegation that Lemercier-Picard was employed by the General Staff was unfounded.

CORDIER REPLIES TO ROGET.

Roget also referred to a letter to Mathieu Dreyfus, attributed to Cordier, whereupon the latter again rose and protested against Gen. Roget's insinuations. He declared that when it became known that he was going to testify he was covered with mud and treated as a drunkard in order to minimize the value of his evidence. He also emphatically protested against a statement of the Libre Parole that he offered his services to Mathieu Dreyfus, and said the Minister of War had authorized him (the witness) to prosecute the newspaper.

In regard to the forged letter to Mathieu Dreyfus, continued Cordier, investigation had showed that Lemercier-Picard undoubtedly forged it.

Gen. Roget having pointed out that the letter in question was returned to the Headquarters Staff through the post, Col. Cordier expressed surprise at the fact that the letter was not delivered to the addressee whose residence, he explained, was well known.

Major Lauth again asked permission to speak, but Col. Jouaust declared that the incident was not connected with the Dreyfus case, and that the discussion must be terminated.

Gen. Roget—Very well. I will wait until Col. Cordier states exactly where my deposition is false before I reply.

Continuing, Gen. Roget proceeded to make the same attempt as Gen. Mercier to confound Capt. Freystaetter, saying that the leakages in regard to the Robin shell were only reported in 1896-1898, which, he said, necessarily invalidated the Captain's statement that these leakages formed the subject of part of the secret dossier in 1894.

Capt. Freystaetter, however, merely mentioned "a shell," and not the Robin shell.

The General then denied that the leakages in the Ministry of War continued after the conviction of Dreyfus, and said the information given to a certain foreign power before Dreyfus was convicted was quite correct, while, he claimed, the information furnished afterward was incorrect. Col. Picquart's testimony in this connection, Roget asserted, was untrue. All the leakages subsequent to 1894 related to documents anterior to the arrest of Dreyfus.

DREYFUS ENTERS DENIALS.

When asked if he had anything to say, Dreyfus promptly rose and said:

"I never had any share in the preparation of Plan 13, to which Gen. Roget alluded. This plan was executed in 1894. I had merely to superintend the printing of five or six copies of it.

"Gen. Roget also spoke of a letter from Capt. Romus. I would be very glad to see that letter. I know nothing of it."

Col. Fleur appeared in the witness box to refute Col. Cordier's testimony. He declared that Aug. 23, 1898, Col. Cordier said to him:

"'Dreyfus is guilty. But there must be two others. There are three of them.'"

Col. Cordier shrugged his shoulders and admitted that on that date, just a week before the arrest of Henry, he said forgery had been committed at the Headquarters Staff. But, the Colonel added, he told the same thing to others the day after the posting up of the speech of M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, was voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Archivist Gribelin also advanced and protested against Col. Cordier's statement.

He was followed by Gen. Mercier, who said it was necessary for Cordier to say what he knew about the arrangement of the secret dossier by Col. Sandherr.

Gen. Mercier caused a sensation by indorsing Col. Cordier's statement with reference to the alleged attempt of Mathieu Dreyfus to bribe Col. Sandherr. The General said:

"When Col. Sandherr reported the interview and I asked his opinion of it, Sandherr replied:

"'He gave me the impression of being an honest man resolved to sacrifice everything for his brother.'"

DE FREYCINET IS CALLED.

After a brief adjournment, the session of the court was continued, the name of M. de Freycinet was called, and amid suppressed excitement the former Minister of War, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and former Premier took the witness stand.

[On Dec. 19, 1898, M. de Freycinet, then Minister of War, declared in the Chamber of Deputies that he would not "imperil the safety of the nation" by surrendering to the Cour de Cassation the secret dossier. On Dec. 23, however, the Court demanded the dossier, and it was given up by the War Office. As long as M. de Freycinet held the portfolio of War, which was until May 5 last, he attempted to thwart the legal proceeding of the case by every means in his power.]

Maître Demange proceeded to question the former Minister. Counsel recalled Gen. Mercier's statement that M. de Freycinet told Gen. Jamont that 35,000,000f. had been raised abroad for the defense of Dreyfus.

In reply, M. de Freycinet expressed the anguish which he felt at the sight of the trouble into which his country was plunged, and said his whole desire was to see peace and calm restored. In regard to the conversation referred to, the witness said:

"Gen. Jamont made me a visit of courtesy on the occasion of my quitting office at the beginning of May. I received many similar visits. I do not think that I exaggerate when I say I received a hundred such visits. I made no note of the remarks exchanged by my different visitors.

"In the case of Gen. Jamont we, of course, talked about the case and the campaign of speeches and press utterances which had been proceeding in different parts of the world during the previous two years. In regard to the Dreyfus case I was led to say that our agents abroad reported that efforts had been made, on the initiative of private individuals, in behalf of this campaign. A very disinterested campaign in France, I am sure, but less so abroad.

"I reported the estimates I heard had been made by people who professed to be well acquainted with the question of advertising in regard to the probable money value of the whole campaign throughout the world since its inception.

"That, Monsieur le President, is a résumé, as complete and faithful as my recollection permits, of the conversation with Gen. Jamont. What struck me most was the identity of our anxiety in regard to the army. We mutually expressed uneasiness, for it must not be concealed that the present attacks have had a profound echo which might eventually endanger the cohesion of the army.

APPEALS TO FRENCH PATRIOTS.

"You know well, gentlemen, that there is a higher discipline than even the Military Code. As I said in the Chamber, it is that more rigorous discipline which comes from the confidence of the soldier in his chiefs. How can that confidence be maintained if these chiefs are depicted daily in the blackest colors? Was it not to be feared that at a given moment this confidence would disappear, and what would be the result if we were engaged in external difficulties? [Sensation.]

"I adjure those of my countrymen," continued M. de Freycinet earnestly, "who participate in these attacks under the impulse of generous passion and with the object of serving a noble, elevated idea—I have no doubt they are led away—to take heed of the dangers in which they may involve the country. As Gen. Jamont said to me: 'It is high time to end it.'

"Let us cease throwing in one another's faces accusations which discredit us in the eyes of our rivals. Gentlemen, let us prepare—and I would that my feeble voice could be heard by all—let us prepare to accept your judgment with respect and silence. May the judgment of this French court, toward which the whole world has its eyes turned, open up the era of reconciliation which is so necessary. [Immense excitement.]

"Gentlemen, pardon me for telling you what I wish. It springs from a heart which has no longer much to desire here below, except to live and see the country great and honored.

"I have finished. I have given an exact account of the interview with the Commander in Chief of our armies in time of war. I have nothing to add."

M. de Freycinet had fully maintained his title to the nickname "The Little White Mouse," which was bestowed upon him on account of his ability to speak lengthily without conveying much information.

Replying to a member of the court-martial, M. de Freycinet explained the part which he played in the Ministry to which he belonged. He said he confined himself to giving effect to the Government's decisions when the Supreme Court decided in favor of a revision.

REQUEST OF DEMANGE REFUSED.

M. Demange wanted M. de Freycinet to repeat in court his statements made in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the small importance attaching to the alleged treason, but M. de Freycinet declined to inflict them, saying the court could, however, indicate the sense of his speech. In his opinion most of the leakages could only have been of infinitesimal importance, though the information relative to covering the troops might have been important.

The publication of secrets relating to arming and explosives was also dangerous. But when the witness made his speech in the Chamber of Deputies he wished above all to avoid increasing public excitement.

M. Labori—Is M. de Freycinet aware of any fact which led him to believe foreign money has played a part in the revision of the trial of 1894?

M. de Freycinet—No, no, Monsieur le Président.

M. Labori—What does M. de Freycinet think of the accusations of a certain section of the press against MM. Scheurer-Kestner, Trarieux, Brisson, and Ranc, and by another section against the Court of Cassation, tending to attribute the opinion on the revision expressed by those persons to the influences of corruption?

Col. Jouaust—I refuse to put the question.

M. Labori insisted that he should at least be permitted to question M. de Freycinet relative to M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the Senate, whose statements about the letters Col. Picquart wrote to him from Tunis have been contradicted by Savignaud, Picquart's former orderly.

To this the President of the court replied that the good faith of M. Scheurer-Kestner was not under discussion. Col. Jouaust added that M. Labori wished to impart passion into the proceedings.

PRAISES M. SCHEURER-KESTNER.

Counsel was defending himself against this aspersion when M. de Freycinet intervened and said he did not scruple to say that M. Scheurer-Kestner was his friend, and that he had the highest opinion of his character.

M. Labori thanked the witness for this frank statement.

After leaving the witness stand M. de Freycinet took a seat beside Gen. Billot, with whom he briefly conversed. The former Minister then left the courtroom, after having been excused from further attendance.

M. Gallichet, editor of the Drapeau, then testified. He expressed his personal indignation at the charges of treason against Henry and repeated the gossip of a third party relative to an alleged remark Col. Cordier was overheard to make, namely:

"We have taken Dreyfus with his hand in the bag."

M. Belhomme, a former Inspector of Schools, seventy-eight years of age, testified that he examined as an expert the bordereau in the Esterhazy case, and came to the conclusion that it was not the work of Esterhazy. The witness added that he adhered to his opinion even more positively now than before.

Incidentally, M. Belhomme expressed surprise at the fact that the Court of Cassation did not take the result of his examination into account.

In conclusion M. Belhomme declared he never believed the bordereau was in Esterhazy's writing, and added that until he actually saw him make a fresh copy of the document, witness would have no remarks to make in regard to the handwriting of Dreyfus, which he had not sufficiently examined.

After M. Demange had asked a question or two, to which M. Belhomme did not reply, M. Demange pointed out the contradictions in M. Belhomme's original report and in his statements to-day.

The court at noon adjourned until to-morrow.

**HAS FR

# CROKER DID NOT ATTEND

## Absent from Executive and General Committee Meetings.

## HIS HENCHMEN SEEM PUZZLED

### Whereabouts of the Chief Kept Secret—An Ovation to John C. Sheehan—Dates for Conventions.

Richard Croker, disappointed the district leaders of Tammany Hall and several hundred of their followers by failing to appear at the meetings of the Executive and General Committees, held last evening at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. Not only was Mr. Croker not there, but those of his intimates who were professed dense ignorance as to his whereabouts. Without him the meetings relapsed into mere routine, and the business before them was lost sight of in the universal inquiry, "Where is the boss?"

It had been expected that Mr. Croker would emerge from the rigid retirement with which he has surrounded himself since public interest in his attitude toward the Ramapo Water contract became so keen, and make some statement before the Executive Committee, which would define his position. Those of the leaders who are without the inner circle of the chief's confidantes hoped to get from him the cue which would enable them to answer questions on that matter. The news that the leader in chief would be on hand, not only brought out a full attendance of members of the Executive Committee, but filled the big hall in which the General Committee assembled with the rank and file of the organization.

With Mr. Croker absent, by far the most conspicuous figure in the gathering at the Wigwam was John C. Sheehan. In view of the fight being made on Mr. Sheehan as leader of the Ninth District, there was much curiosity as to how he would be received by the men over whom he formerly ruled, but who now are supposed to be arrayed against him. Mr. Sheehan was on hand early, and from the crowd on the sidewalk and inside he got a hearty reception. Men crowded around to shake his hand, and, with the exception of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, his opponent for the leadership, and Thomas F. Smith, formerly his secretary and now Richard Croker's, scarcely a prominent Tammany man present failed to greet him. Mr. Sheehan went into the Executive Committee meeting with the other leaders and answered when called on to name the place for holding the nominating conventions.

While no reference was made to the Ninth or any other district contest, it was a noticeable fact the only demonstration of applause at the General Committee meeting was for John Sheehan. The Secretary read the list of places at which the Assembly district conventions will be held. When he called out "267 West Twenty-fifth," the Pequod Club, for the Ninth, there were foot-stamping and hand-clapping from a corner of the hall where several scores of Sheehan men were bunched. After the meeting the party, a hundred strong, led by John C. Sheehan and Senator Louis Munzinger, marched back to the Pequod Club, inquiring, with some exultation, "Who's regular now?"

The Ramapo water contract was not mentioned openly at either meeting, though there was much private discussion of it among the assembled leaders, many of whom were apparently as curious as is the general public to know what Mr. Croker is going to do about it. Corporation Counsel Whalen, President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements and Water Commissioner Dalton were present, but in the absence of the chief no effort was made to have the Executive Committee back up the Ramapo job.

The session of the Executive Committee was secret and short. Nothing outside the routine business of arranging for the election of a new General Committee at the coming primary and for the various nominating conventions was touched.

It was decided that the new General Committee shall consist of one delegate for every twenty-five votes cast for Governor in 1898, the Assembly district being the unit. The district delegations to the new General Committee are to meet in their respective districts between Dec. 18 and 23 and elect each a member of the Executive Committee. The General Committee itself will meet and organize at Tammany Hall on Dec. 28.

The following are the dates fixed for the nominating conventions:

A County Convention to nominate two Justices of the Supreme Court, two Justices of the City Court, one Surrogate, one Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and a Sheriff, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 7:30 P. M.

District conventions to nominate Justices of the Municipal Court, on Saturday, Oct. 14, at 8 P. M.

Assembly district conventions to nominate members of the Assembly and Aldermen, on Monday, Oct. 16, at 8 P. M.

Annexed District Aldermanic Convention on Oct 17.

The General Committee, in session in the large assembly hall, approved these dates and adjourned.

At the Democratic Club later in the evening it was stated by a Tammany man who is in the confidence of the leader that Mr. Croker had never intended to attend the Executive Committee meeting. The idea that he had kept away to avoid meeting John C. Sheehan was scouted. Among the leaders who flocked to the club from the Wigwam, all reference to Mr. Croker's present whereabouts was tabooed. An air of the deepest mystery pervaded every reference to that subject. Up to midnight the whispered query "What has become of the Chief?" was still being passed around.

# J. R. McLEAN IN FULL CONTROL.

## No Doubt that He Will Be the Choice of the Democratic Convention for Next Governor of Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Although the Democratic State ticket will not be nominated till to-morrow, the result was practically determined in the preliminary meetings this evening. The McLean men carried a large majority of the twenty-one Congressional districts, and will control not only the convention, but also all the party machinery in Ohio until the next Presidential election. They are disposed to be liberal to their opponents. After it was found that McLean had secured control of all committees, many called on him to-night and promised support from unexpected quarters. His managers suggested that all the candidates for Governor be voted for on the first ballot, as originally instructed, and it was even intimated that there might be two ballots, so as to give as many complimentary votes as possible to the opposing candidates. The visiting clubs and delegations serenaded Mr. McLean, and he acknowledged their congratulations with thanks, but made no speeches. Col. Kilbourn was equally happy in his acknowledgments of serenades, and sometimes did more talking.

It is quite probable that the name of Mr. McLean will be presented to the convention very briefly. A. J. Warner will nominate Col. Kilbourn in a stirring speech, and much eloquence will be expended on the other candidates.

The interest of the Democratic State Convention crowds to-day was centred largely in the selection of the State Central Committee, which will hold over the Presidential year, and the contest for control of the party machinery was a warm one.

Differences of opinion as to the platform have developed. Some of the delegates declare they are willing to have a strong declaration against President McKinley and imperialism, but they protest against any declaration against the war in the Philippines. There is no opposition to a declaration against "Hanna and bossism" or the usual issues. The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed, with a strong indorsement of Bryan.

# LABOR ATTACKS POLITICIANS.

## Independent Party Denounces the System That Makes the People Support the Bosses.

The Organization Committee of the Independent Labor Party met last evening in Clarendon Hall, and issued a call for a mass meeting to be held on Friday evening in Cooper Institute, for the purpose of ratifying the platform adopted by the conference of the party.

The call says that the Independent Labor Party has been formed to protest against the further encroachment of the political parties of this city and State upon the privileges and rights of the people. The sole object of the leaders of the parties is to enrich themselves at the public expense.

The call goes on to say that citizens in private life who did not bend the knee to the boss were ruined by petty persecutions. Men holding positions by merit alone are made to contribute to party support by becoming members of clubs which support in idleness party heelers, who with their leaders enjoy a tax upon vice collected for them by men sworn to enforce the laws. The rank and file of the municipal departments are made slaves to bossism that they may hold their places, and the police, used for corporate interests, have lost their dignity in serfdom. The firemen are also obliged to contribute for political purposes, the call states. The Municipal Assembly neglected its sworn duty until the courts, by threats of imprisonment, aroused it to action. City officials, aided by the Corporation Counsel, designed all provisions of law concerning contracts for public work. The ten-hour law for surface railroads has been flagrantly disregarded.

The call, proceeding, demands municipal ownership with a practical system of civil service. The merit system is praised as sound in principle, aiming to give men and women equal chances under the law to secure public positions.

The city officials are censured for failing to construct the rapid transit system. The traveling public is made to suffer by such willful delay.

A discussion arose over the best methods to be employed to advertise Friday's mass meeting. One delegate suggested advertising in the newspapers, but another said the newspapers were inimical to the movement and would print the advertisements in obscure places.

The delegate from the Thirty-third Assembly District said that the Progress Club of Harlem defred to send delegates to the conference. Mr. Parson said that about half a dozen independent bodies were going to send delegates to the conference on Thursday. He thought it would be advisable to admit them. The Progress Club of Harlem, Mr. Parsons said, was a strong organization, and had a good headquarters, and its admission to the party would be very advantageous.

## PLAN FOR POLITICAL UNION.

### Republicans and Independents Contemplate Joining Forces.

Plans are being made for a conference between the Executive Committee of the Republican organization in Brooklyn and prominent Low men in the borough with a view to bringing about a reunion of the regular Republicans and the independents this Fall. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, District Attorney Steele, Willis L. Ogden, Charles H. Russell, and George S. Richards are among those who are said to have been invited by Chairman Atterbury of the General Committee to participate in the conference.

The conference, it is said, will be held at a date to be agreed upon after the September primaries. Candidates for the county offices will be discussed, with the idea of nominating men agreeable to all factions.

## GOV. ROOSEVELT IN THE CITY.

### Leaves His Home at Oyster Bay for Another Tour Up the State.

Gov. Roosevelt spent several hours in the city yesterday on his way from his Summer home at Oyster Bay for another tour up the State. He arrived in town late in the afternoon, and dined with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee at the Holland House. He boarded a train at 9:30 o'clock on the Erie Railroad for Hornellsville, where he will speak to-day.

He will be heard to-night at Olean, and to-morrow at Little Valley. He will deliver an address at Watertown on Friday, and return to Oyster Bay Saturday. Next week he will make a similar journey.

## BRYANITES GAIN THEIR POINT.

### Defeat the Gold Men in the Clinton County Committee.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A meeting of the Clinton County Democratic Committee was held here to-day, and Oct. 10 was decided upon as the date for holding the County Convention. Caucuses will be held in all the towns next month.

There was somewhat of a contest at the meeting over the date of the convention. The Bryan Democrats, headed by ex-Mining Inspector Robert H. Rogers, wanted a late convention in order to give more time to the question of organization, while the gold Democrats, led by John B. Riley, former United States Consul to Ottawa, wanted to hold the convention early for directly the opposite reasons.

Finally Mr Riley moved to expel Mr. Rogers from the committee. A test vote was had, and Mr. Rogers received nine votes to two for Mr. Riley, six of the seventeen delegates not voting.

## APPRAISER WAKEMAN SECURE.

### Attacks on Him Regarded as Personal by Treasury Department.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—W. F. Wakeman, General Appraiser at New York, according to some reports that have reached here, is in imminent danger of being deprived of his position and driven back to some such labor of love as the promotion of the protective policy. Some accounts of his situation represent it as one beset with many difficulties, not least of which is the pressure of New York men doing business in the Appraiser's office to have Wakeman dismissed at once.

The Treasury Department appears to consider the talk about Mr. Wakeman lightly. "You need not worry a minute about Mr. Wakeman," said Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to-day. "Somebody else is doing all the necessary fretting about him, and you may as well conclude that he will not be removed to-morrow or day after. I don't know who it is who most wants Wakeman removed. If I did I would not say. Perhaps the inspirer of the daily chapters about Wakeman can tell. There is no push here about it."

The impression given at the department is that the effort to bring about Wakeman's removal is largely the result of personal or factional controversy in New York.

## MR. BRYAN WILL GO TO TEXAS.

### Will Speak at the National Democratic Carnival at Dallas.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 29.—The Democrats of Texas are planning a grand National carnival at Dallas for Oct. 2 and 3. It will include a dollar dinner, at which William J. Bryan will be the leading speaker. Mr. Bryan will come to Dallas from California, and go from here to stump Iowa and Kentucky in the Gubernatorial campaigns.

Not less than 100,000 Texans are expected to attend the carnival. It will be held during the State fair, and the managers of the latter have agreed to divide the gate receipts equally. The carnival's share will be given to the National Committee on Ways and Means.

## BLAND'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN.

### D. W. Shackleford, Democrat, Elected Over W. J. Voshoil, Republican.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Incomplete returns received to-night from the Eighth Missouri District, in which an election was held to-day to fill the unexpired term in Congress of Richard P. Bland, deceased, show that Dorsey W. Shackleford, Democrat, has been elected over W. J. Voshoil, Republican, by 2,200 plurality. Complete returns cannot be had to-night.

In 1898 the Eighth District was carried by Bland by a plurality of 2,843. The apparent falling off in Shackleford's vote is attributed to the exceptional popularity of Mr. Bland.

## TRAMPS FIGHT DETECTIVES.

### A Negro Killed and One of the Officers Is Shot in the Thigh.

NYACK, Aug. 29.—Four Erie detectives surrounded a gang of tramps on a train at Sterlington a little before noon to-day and captured six men. One of the tramps, a negro broke away from his captors and ran across a cornfield, firing as he ran. The detectives followed. Detective Mahoney jumped into a passing wagon and headed off the fugitive, who fired and shot him in the thigh.

Mahoney returned the fire, shooting the negro through the head. The negro was taken to Suffern, where he died. The tramps fired nine shots in all. Detective Mahoney was taken to the Paterson Hospital. Two of the tramps are locked up at Suffern, but the others escaped.

### Little Boy Drowned from a Barge.

Tobias Johnson, four years old, who lived with his parents on the barge Bernard Roche, lying at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, fell overboard from the boat yesterday and was drowned. The boy's father plunged into the water and got him out, but an ambulance surgeon found the child dead on his arrival.

# TO FIGHT THE BEEF TRUST

## Meeting of Local Butchers to Discuss Plans of Co-operation.

## AID OFFERED FROM THE WEST

### Twenty Chicago Packers Anxious to Take Stock in Independent Company—Plans in Abeyance.

The Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, composed for the most part of butchers doing business on the west side of town, held a special meeting at 915 Eighth Avenue last night to receive the reports of the Executive Committee relative to the plan for establishing in this city an independent packing house with which to fight the Chicago Beef Trust. When the Executive Committee met last they decided to report to the main body a scheme to capitalize a company at $5,000,000, which should be composed of the butchers and of so many citizens as were willing to buy portions of the $2,000,000 worth of dollar-a-share stock.

Just what was done last night in this regard the butchers refused to definitely state, for as usual their meeting was a secret one. It is evident, however, that they have come to a realization of the fact that the establishment of a packing house here and another in Kansas City, which is also part of the plan, is an undertaking that needs careful consideration, and the result was manifested last night when the butchers showed themselves loath to discuss their plans.

Vice President Loeser stated, however, that a great many communications had been received from ranchmen and packers not affiliated with the trust offering, in the event of a definite plan being adopted, to subscribe for the stock and to furnish cattle at a price below that paid by the trust. Whom these offers came from Mr. Loeser said he was not at liberty to state, but it was learned that the principal offer to President Louis Wagner came from Jacob Dold, of Chicago, the leader in that city against the trust. Mr. Dold, in his communication, said that he also spoke for about twenty independent packers in Chicago, who were anxious to take a hand in the plan in this city to fight the trust, and he assured the butchers that as soon as they had adopted definite plans and had decided on the amount of the capitalization, he and the others associated with him would be ready to aid the butchers here with funds and suggestions.

Aaron Marx, a meat contractor, came on from Norfolk, Va., to see President Wagner and to learn from him what the butchers here propose to do. Mr. Marx has the contract for supplying the navy yards in the various cities with beef, and the butchers say that he may become a prominent factor in the fight against the trust. Mr. Marx said that the plans of the butchers here were still in embryo, and until he learned more definitely what they proposed to do he could not state his position. He will, however, ally himself with the trust's opponents as soon as they have decided on a plan.

The butchers last night strenuously denied that the east side butchers had refused for the present at least to join with them in the fight against the trust. A committee was appointed last night which will during the week meet a similar committee from the east side butchers, and the result of their deliberations will be reported to the regular meeting on Tuesday night next. In view of the offers received from ranchmen, packers, and capitalists to aid them in their fight, there was some talk last night about making the capital $10,000,000, but nothing definite was decided upon. The site in Jersey City for the independent packing house was also debated without any conclusion being reached. The butchers are seemingly determined on one point, however, and that is that they will establish their packing house here, and that they will fight the trust to a finish. They claim that they have the means and the ability at hand whenever they choose to call on them to make such a fight successful.

# FOUGHT WITH GENERAL DEWEY.

## Hobo Plays Soldier and Gets Glass of Brandy from Capt. Wiegand of the Morrisania Police.

"Say, Sergeant, my wound's troubling me. Will you call for an ambulance and send me to the hospital?" Capt. Wiegand was standing on the steps of the Morrisania Police Station last night when he heard the above request. Looking down he saw a man in the uniform of a soldier of the United States Infantry. He was on crutches and his left foot was wrapped in clean white bandages.

Capt. Wiegand was all sympathy, and he helped the "poor soldier" into the station. He called one of his men and sent him out for a glass of brandy, while several other policemen hustled around to do what they could for the brave defender of their country's honor.

"What regiment were you in?" asked Capt. Wiegand, after the "soldier" had swallowed his brandy and otherwise made comfortable.

"I was in the Sixth Brooklyn," came the reply, seriously.

"Where did the Sixth Brooklyn fight?"

"In the Philippines, of course."

"What brigade were you in?"

"Brigade? They ain't got no brigades in the Philippines," replied the "soldier."

"Who was your commanding General?"

"Gen. Dewey."

"Is there a man over there by the name of Otis?" asked Capt. Wiegand, who by this time was convinced of an African in the woodpile.

"Naw, Otis is in Cuba."

The ambulance arrived just then, and the surgeon in charge took off the yards and yards of bandages. He found a small abrasion, and no sign of the bullet wound complained of.

Capt. Wiegand and his men were pretty mad at the deception played upon them, and they so frightened the fellow that he admitted he was just a plain hobo. He said he had fallen down the John Street Hill, and thus received his injury. He got the uniform a few days before from a soldier who was tired of it.

Capt. Wiegand wanted to lock the man up, but finally disposed of the case by sending him to the Fordham Hospital. The man gave the name of William Clarkey, and said he is twenty-two years old. He has no home.

## QUEENS POLICEMEN ACCUSED.

### Charges Against Kreuscher and Farr Growing Out of Gambling.

Complaints against Capt. Louis Kreuscher and Acting Sergt. John Farr of the Seventy-ninth Precinct, were mailed last night from Queens Borough to President York of the Police Board. The complaints are in the form of affidavits.

That against the Captain is made by William G. Woodall of Long Island City, and that against Farr, by Frederick A. Mott of Far Rockaway. Both are based upon the existence of a house in the precinct in which it has been claimed gambling was conducted under the direction of Moses Mann.

The complaint against Farr alleges that on the evening of Aug. 1 Farr went to Henry Hinkle, proprietor of the Plaza Hotel at Far Rockaway, and directed Hinkle to cause Mr. Mott and his family to leave the hotel. Mr. Mott was active in the crusade against gambling. It is alleged Farr offered to pay Hinkle the money he would lose, and threatened to cause trouble for the hotel keeper if he did not comply.

Against Capt. Kreuscher it is alleged that he did not take proper steps to close the gambling establishment, and that he is guilty of neglect of duty in failing to act upon information furnished to him.

### New Counterfeit $2 Bill.

A new counterfeit two-dollar bill has just made its appearance in this city. It is of the series of 1891, check letter D, plate No. 4, and is signed by B. K. Bruce, Registrar, and Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, of the United States Treasury. The portrait of McPherson appearing on the bill is defective, the seal is dark red instead of carmine, and the parallel ruling under the Treasury number is poorly imitated. The paper on which the bill is printed is thin and the silk fibre is imitated by fine red and blue ink lines. The counterfeit was discovered by Mr. E. H. Lahn, receiving teller of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and has been announced by Dickerman's Counterfeit Detector.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

## CAR BRAKES ON TRIAL.

### State Railroad Commissioners Test Many Contrivances for Stopping Cars—Gathering of Experts.

Railroad men from all parts of the country gathered at the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's car barns, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday, to witness the tests of brakes told of in THE TIMES yesterday.

The tests were under the supervision of State Railroad Commissioners George W. Dunn, Ashley W. Cole, and F. M. Baker. The trials were in the personal charge of Charles R. Barnes, the electrical expert to the commission, who invented an apparatus by which the speed of the car and the exact distance covered before making a stop can be accurately determined.

The showers in the early part of the day materially interfered with the tests, because the rain made the rails wet, and also made laymen wonder of what use was a brake that was ineffective in the case of damp rails.

The first trial was made of the General Electric Company's brake on a car between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets. This was tried both on a wet and a dry track, and while the experts would not commit themselves, remarks during the trial warrant the inference that the experiment was anything but satisfactory. Thomas Millen, the General Master Mechanic of the Metropolitan system, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the General Electric Company's brake was not so good as the simple affair now in use.

The second test was begun at 3 o'clock with the Devlin power and safety brake, made at Memphis, Tenn. This was attached to Car 1,452, and it is claimed for it that it is a fender as well as a brake. It is certainly a complex affair, but despite the damp rails it worked well and will be given another trial on a dry track this morning.

The Devlin brake is a combination wheel and rail shoe acting jointly, and at the same time, and can be operated by any power desired. It has the same wheel friction as the ordinary brake, and the additional friction of the rail shoe. The position of the brake being in front of the wheel and bearing on the rail makes a perfect fender, and it is impossible to pass the wheel over any obstacle on the rail.

After the Devlin brake, that of the Price Momentum Friction Company will be tested, and this will be followed in turn by those of the Standard Air Company, the Christianson Air Company, and the Columbia Electric Company.

The tests will begin at 9 o'clock this morning, and the Railroad Commissioners expect to give their whole time to the tests to-day and to-morrow.

Martin H. Vogel of 27 William Street has a simple brake in which many companies manifest an interest. He was on the ground yesterday, and was disappointed when he learned that his patent would not be tried for some time yet.

There was not a brake owner present yesterday who did not claim to have the best thing of its kind ever perfected.

## MAGISTRATE POOL'S KIND ACT.

### Provides a Home for Mrs. Mary W. Earle, the Would-Be Suicide.

Mrs. Mary W. Earle, fifty-five years of age, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday charged with an attempt at suicide. She related how she was the widow of Mortimer Wilbur Earle, a once wealthy broker, who lost his fortune during the "Black Friday" panic in 1873. She tried to kill herself on Monday morning by means of illuminating gas, because J. M. Hannan, a tinsmith, of 4,187 Park Avenue, for whom she worked as a servant, notified her to leave.

"Where could I go?" said Mrs. Earle. "I had no home and no money. It was not a time to seek a position. I had only left to me the alternative of death. Once I lived in affluence and had all that any one could desire. It is much harder for one to withstand poverty and deprivation under those circumstances. It was better that I should have died."

This pathetic statement touched Magistrate Pool. He cleared his throat and then went to the telephone and called up the House of the Good Shepherd.

"Can you take good care of an elderly woman for six months?" he asked over the 'phone, after stating who he was. Then, resuming his seat, he said in a gentle voice:

"Mrs. Earle, I shall send you to a place where you will be well taken care of and where you will suffer no loss of self-respect."

Though Magistrate Pool did not say so, he will pay for the care of the woman for the time mentioned. In speaking of the case afterward, he said: "This is the saddest case that has ever come to my attention."

## CORSET STEEL SAVES A LIFE.

### Woman Fired At by Her Husband Escapes Unharmed.

Mrs. Barbara Merkel, thirty-eight years old, living on Bartel Street, near Hanover, in Long Island City, had a narrow escape from death yesterday in a murderous assault made upon her by her husband, John Merkel, with whom she has been unable to live for several weeks on account of his dissipated habits.

Mrs. Merkel was a widow with several children when she married this man. They never agreed, and finally she was obliged to leave him and undertake the support of her children. She found employment in the Kerbs & Wertheimer cigar factory, Second Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and managed to keep her address from him.

She was standing at Fifty-third Street and Second Avenue yesterday afternoon waiting for her car, when he suddenly appeared. He asked her where she lived, and she refused to tell him. She told him he must go about his business, as she would never have any further relation with him. At that he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired. The bullet passed through the cape and gown and flattened against a corset steel.

Mrs. Merkel fell in a dead faint. The husband, believing he had killed his wife, fled. A large crowd gathered around, and an ambulance was sent for. Mrs. Merkel was found uninjured, save for the shock. She was taken home by some friends. Up to a late hour last night the police had not caught the husband.

## BROOKLYN WOMAN MURDERED.

### Mulatto Found Dead and Alarm Sent Out for Jersey City Man.

Dollie Hudson, a mulatto, twenty-four years old, was found murdered yesterday in her apartments, on the top floor of the three-story tenement 660 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, by her brother, James Hudson. The woman's throat had been cut and near the body lay a blood-stained razor. The bedding was stained with blood, and in the same room was a wash basin in which the murderer had washed his hands, and a blood-stained towel. The woman had evidently been dead for four or five days.

The police learned from neighbors that the woman had last been seen alive on Thursday and was heard having a quarrel with Robert Bruce, a friend, who was seen some time afterward to leave the house hurriedly. A general alarm was at once sent out for Bruce, who is described as being thirty years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, slim built, with a mustache. His home is at 365 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City.

### Public Gymnasium Tournament.

A gymnasium tournament of the classes of the several public playgrounds will be held Friday and Saturday, Sept. 1 and 2, between 9:30 in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Crotona Park. It is expected that thirty-two teams of ten boys each will participate. Every public school playground and open-air gymnasium will be represented. Each team will have a leader, and he can select any series of movements he desires his team to perform on the parallel bars, vaulting bars, vaulting buck, combination ladders, and mats. The judges will consider the team's approach, difficulty of movement, and finish of movement. There will be a possible 600 points for each team.

### Hurt in Jersey City Trolley Crash.

Newark trolley car 1,046 and belt line car 440 of the North Jersey Traction Company were in collision at Grand Street and Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, last night owing to a misplaced switch. The passengers on both cars were badly shaken up, but only one was injured. John Ocis of 111 Washington Street, this city, was thrown from his seat and his left knee cap was broken. He was taken to the City Hospital.

### Henry George Birthday Dinner.

The annual dinner in celebration of the birthday of the late Henry George will be held Saturday evening at the Hotel Colombo, 149 Bleecker Street, under the auspices of the Henry George Club.

# RAMAPO GRABBERS HELD UP

Continued from Page 1.

during each and every day from and after the first day of —— in the year 1902, and the City of New York hereby covenants and agrees to pay, in regular quarterly payments, to the said water company, its successors and assigns, the sum of seventy dollars ($70) for each and every million gallons of such water so delivered, not exceeding 200,000,000 daily.

"I have never advised the city or any of its officials to enter into any contract which was illegal or unnecessary," Mr. Whalen said. "As to this one, I have never given any opinion. It was my duty to see that the contract protected the city, and I did it. I have never voted in the Board of Public Improvements, and I will not unless there should be a division that would make my vote necessary. Then I would have to make up my mind to vote one way or another.

Mr. Whalen would not discuss a rumor which was prevalent about the City Hall to the effect that John B. McDonald, his cousin, was to get the contract for the construction of the Ramapo Company's works, and that the sons of Richard Croker, who are the principal stockholders in a pipemaking concern, were to provide water pipe for the company. Mr. McDonald, who is a well-known Tammany man, is contractor for the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Controller Coler will present to the Board of Public Improvements to-day the reports made to him by Mr. McLean and J. James R. Cross, the expert engineer, on the Ramapo Company's watershed and the ability of sheds owned by the city to provide an ample supply of water to meet the requirements for the next ten years. He will also report on the ability of the city to construct its own additional plant. Representatives of the City Club, the Citizens' Union, the Reform Club, and the Social Reform Club of this borough, and the Brooklyn League will also argue against the Ramapo contract. President Holahan and Commissioner Dalton will present arguments to offset these attacks.

This evening the Controller will speak at a mass meeting, to be held in Cooper Union under the auspices of The New York Journal to protest against the contract. Simon Sterne will preside.

## SPEAKS FOR THE REFORM CLUB.

### John G. Agar Says the City Should Own Its Entire Water Supply.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—John G. Agar, the Chairman of the Committee on City Affairs of the Reform Club of New York, said to-day: "The Reform Club is opposed to the contract with the Ramapo Water Company, both because of the indecent haste with which Tammany tried to force the contract upon the city, and because the method suggested is not the best way to supply the city with water in the future.

"No adequate reason has been given why the city cannot own its own additional water supply, and until one is presented every effort should be bent toward achieving municipal ownership. Our present water system, built by public moneys, has always proved satisfactory, and if it has any shortcomings, they should be removed—not by private parties, but by the people.

"Controller Coler has earned the hearty commendation of the Reform Club for his timely fight against that contract. He deserves the support of all honest men, no matter what their political beliefs may be."

## LOST JEWELRY IN A RUNAWAY.

### New Jersey Woman Took It with Her for Safekeeping.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Ida F. Bradley of East Rutherford went to a drive yesterday and took $1,200 worth of jewelry with her in a chamois bag because she was afraid to leave it at home. She took with her Mrs. Henry H. Koster and her daughter of Rutherford, and Mrs. F. F. Hyslop of Brooklyn. They crossed the Avondale Bridge and drove down toward Newark.

Mrs. Bradley at first placed her chamois bag inside her gown, but fearing she might lose it, gave it to Miss Koster. About 4 o'clock the party returned through Delawanna. Near the Yantacaw Bridge another rig drove up behind the women. It is said the driver was drunk. Both teams ran away and the carriage was wrecked. The Rutherford women were thrown out, and Miss Koster was rendered unconscious. She dropped the bag of jewelry, and it has not been seen since. Mrs. Bradley has offered $100 reward.

## CONVENT FIRE DEAD BURIED.

### Theresa Murphy, a Missing Child, Is Believed to Have Perished.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Helen Brown, aged six years, and Emma Mackin, aged seven, who died yesterday morning from shock after their rescue from the burning convent of St. Agnes at Sparkhill, were buried this morning in the cemetery on the convent grounds.

The remains of Kate McCarthy, who died of heart disease at St. Joseph's Convent yesterday as the result of shock from the fire, were buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Theresa Murphy, who was missing yesterday, is believed to have perished in the fire. Her body probably will be found in the ruins.

The injured sisters and children at St. Joseph's Convent, Blauvelt, are improving. The condition of those seriously hurt remains about the same as yesterday.

## ADDRESS BY NEGRO LEADERS.

### They Ask Their Fellows in Georgia to Sustain the Courts.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 29.—Four troops of cavalry have been ordered to relieve the infantry on duty here since last Thursday. The cavalry will be under command of Col. Lawton of the First Georgia Regiment, and will remain as long as it is deemed necessary to keep troops for the preservation of order.

An address issued by the negro leaders of McIntosh County to their race is having excellent effect. It is signed by six preachers, the Postmaster, the Collector of the Port, the Chairman of the Democratic Party, and one editor, all colored. It says, in part:

"Avoid all fear and excitement on account of the presence of the soldiers. They are here for the protection of the lives of men and women of both races equally, and to see to it that the law is upheld and obeyed.

"Avoid every act that has even the appearance of lawlessness. Do not carry firearms. Be very careful to observe the law with regard to the carrying of concealed weapons.

"By all means let every man see to it that no colored woman shall show her face at the court or on the street adjacent thereto during the coming trial.

"We must understand that the courts are constituted for the righting of all questions, right or wrong. The courts must be sustained, their officers, at all hazards, must be respected and obeyed; law must be upheld."

### Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Closed.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 29.—The camp meeting closed to-day. It has been one of the most successful in the history of the association. The old line Methodists are somewhat doubtful as to the fitness of the policy adopted here this year, but the younger and more progressive claim the results have justified the innovation of bringing to the Grove men of National prominence to talk on other than religious subjects.

### Gen. Funston to Retire from the Army

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Fort Scott, Kan., says a letter was received there last night from Lieut C. G. Warner, who is aide on Gen. Fred. Funston's staff, stating that Funston is in Manila awaiting orders to sail for home with the Twentieth Kansas Regiment. The letter states that Funston will retire from army life and reside in Kansas.

### Plasterers Want More Money.

Twelve hundred members of the Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Union met last night in Brevoort Hall and decided to make a demand this morning for an increase in wages from $4 to $4.50 a day. The men say their demand will be met without opposition and that they will have no strikes. The only large building that may possibly be affected is the Victoria Hotel. It is being completely remodeled, and the proprietor wants it for the Dewey celebration, and it is said will not let the demand for more wages stand in the way of getting it ready.

### The Newark Arrives at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The United States cruiser Newark, which was blown out of her course and ran short of coal while rounding the Horn, arrived here at 2:30 this afternoon.


# TO-NIGHT

At Cooper Union

# VIGILANCE MASS MEETING

to Prevent the

# RAMAPO WATER STEAL.

All Good Citizens Should Attend.


## DEATH ON THE ARION SPECIAL.

### Mrs. Celestina Kuder, One of the Singing Society, Passes Away.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Celestina Kuder, a member of the Arion Singing Society of New York, died suddenly to-day on the Arion's special train east-bound from Denver.

A Reception Committee of prominent Germans was at the station to meet the members of the society and to accord them a reception, which was, of course, declared off when the sad news was received.

News of Mrs. Celestina Kuder's death reached her home in this city, 220 East Twelfth Street, where her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ziegler live.

Mrs. Kuder was the wife of Josef Kuder, partner of Hugo Sohmer. Mr. Sohmer and Mr. Kuder form the piano firm of Sohmer & Co., with offices at 170 Fifth Avenue.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuder had been for a few years members of the Arion Singing Society, which is social as well as musical in its character, and comprises many persons besides those who take active part in its concerts. The society undertakes, as a rule, a yearly tour in which singing and sight-seeing are combined. Next year it plans to make one to Paris. This year its tour was to San Francisco and back. It started on Aug. 1, and Mr. and Mrs. Kuder were in the party.

The excursion was on the way home from San Francisco when Mrs. Kuder's death occurred. It was due, according to the dispatch received yesterday by the Zieglers, to apoplexy. Mrs. Kuder, who was in her seventieth year, was a woman of exceptional liveliness and vigor for her age, and when she left home for the trip to San Francisco seemed in perfect health. She was to have come back Saturday.

The Arion Singing Society party will return then, bringing her body with them.

The news of Mrs. Kuder's death was also telegraphed to Arion Hall, at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. A meeting of some of the members was held, and it was decided that her funeral should take place in Arion Hall at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The dispatch to the Arion Society also said that shortly after Mrs. Kuder's death there was a head-on collision of the special train in which the Arion party rode, and in which she had died, with a west-bound freight train, but that no one was hurt.

Mrs. Kuder was a native of Austria, and came to this country about fifty years ago. She leaves only one child, Mrs. Bernard Ziegler. She was noted for a charitable disposition.

### Freight Runs Into Passenger Train.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 29.—A west-bound freight over the Camden and Amboy Road ran head on into the engine of a passenger train on a curve near Florence early this morning. The two engines were wrecked and a number of freight cars smashed. The windows in the passenger coaches were broken and the cars badly shaken up. No one was seriously injured. One woman had to be attended by a physician, but was then able to go home. The road was blocked for three hours.

# SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A. M. | | P. M. | | A. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 5:25 | Sun sets | 6:36 | Moon rises | 12:11 |

### High Water This Day.

| A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 3:00 | Gov. Isl'd | 3:52 | H. Gate | 5:48 |
| P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. | |
| S. Hook | 3:24 | Gov. Isl'd | 4:06 | H. Gate | 6:02 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 30.

| | Malls Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamo, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Allianca, Colon | 9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M. | 1:00 M. |
| Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Dulwich, La Plata | 2:00 P. M. | 4:00 P. M. |
| Friesland, Antwerp | 10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Grenada, Grenada, &c | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Kilpatrick, San Juan | 10:30 A. M. | ..... |
| Neustria, Naples | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca, Havana and Mexico | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| St. Louis, Southampton | 7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barbarossa, Bremen | ..... | 10:00 A. M. |
| Mae, San Juan, P. R., &c | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba | 1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

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# The Wanamaker Store.

## The Story of a Revolution

OUR advertising concerning China and Glass Wares each day this week contains the record of a revolution. Choice China Ware at prices cheaper than ever known—and all in the regular way of business.

No reduction in wages to the workmen, and a great deal more work; no middle profits, but more transportation; many more salesmen and clerks employed in the distribution of the greatly increased quantities. These are some of the benefits: The public, the largest gainers; next, the producing labor; next, the managing skill; lastly, the capital, which gets the smallest share.

The following have not been mentioned before:—

DINNER SETS
$5—Of American porcelain; green, pink and gray; value $7.
$6.50—Of American porcelain, in 3 colors; value $9.
$10—Of American and English porcelain; floral decorations; value $16.
$13.50—Of Austrian china; delicate floral decorations; value $18.
$18—Elegant Haviland china sets; value $25.
$25—Haviland china; floral decorations; value $40.
Some others at $30 and $32.50, proportionately lower than regularly.

PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS
At 25c.—New kinds of fancy Plates are ready for to-day's selling—both Haviland and Austrian.
At 50c.—Numerous new kinds of Cups and Saucers and Bouillon Cups, and Saucers are also displayed.

**An Eleventh Hour Addition to the Furniture Sale** High-grade Furniture that comes to us unsought, but not unwelcome. How it became ours cheaply concerns you not so much as our plans to turn it over to you. It becomes a part of our widely commended August Furniture Sale. And so, about 150 rich, elegant pieces of bedroom and dining-room furniture await your choosing at a full third less than regular, moderate valuation. The gathering comprises:

Mahogany Wardrobes at $45; usually $70.
Mahogany Bedsteads at $23.50; usually $35.
Mahogany Bureaus at $32; usually $50.
Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau at $80; usually $120.
Mahogany Dining-room Chairs at $7.50; usually $12.
Flemish Sideboard at $67.50; usually $90.
Flemish Sideboard at $100; usually $138.
Flemish Sideboard at $110; usually $150.
Mahogany Chamber Suit, Louis XVI. style, 3 pieces, at $135; usually $200.
Mahogany Chiffonier, Louis XVI. style, at $65; usually $100.
Mahogany Wardrobe at $33; usually $50.
Fourth floor.

**Lace Bed Sets and Sash Curtains** Bed Sets that were samples,—that signifies a badge of honor. Handling soiled them a little—a trifling accident to goods that launder beautifully,—and the prices dwindled *half way*. Elaborate, heavy patterns in luxurious or delicate effects. And with them, the best and prettiest Sash Curtains, minus one-third of their prices.

BED SETS
Muslin Lace—Twelve styles in full sizes; were $7 to $12; reduced prices, $3.50 to $6. Two styles in single sizes; were $9 and $7.50; reduced prices, $4.50 and $3.75.
Brussels Net—Full size, reduced from $22 to $11; single, two styles, were $65 and $50; reduced prices, $32.50 and $25.
Renaissance Lace—Reduced from $85 to $42.50, and from $115 to $57.50.
Marie Antoinette—Single, reduced from $22.50 to $11.25.
Ruffled Net—Full sizes; were $9.50; reduced to $4.75; single, reduced from $8.50 to $4.25.
Cluny Lace—Full or single; reduced from $32.50 to $16.75.
Irish Point Lace—Six styles in full sizes; were $7.50 to $35. Reduced prices, $3.75 to $17.50. Five styles in single sizes; were $7 to $11.50; reduced prices, $3.50 to $5.75.

SASH CURTAINS
Irish Point Lace—White or ivory, 33 styles; were $2.25 to $15; reduced prices, $1.50 to $10; a third off all the way.
Third floor.

**A Group of Women's Wrapper Bargains** Every homegown in this collection is made in new, tasteful style, with fancies of braid or lace or ribbon, or all three. These wrappers have been here but a little while, but show slight evidences of too many and too loving touches from admirers. Only slight soiling or mussing, and the prices suffer much more than the gowns:

$5—Cashmere wrappers that were $6.75 to $9.50.
$6—Cashmere wrappers that were $9.
$7—Henrietta and basket cloth; were $10.50, $12.
$10—Henrietta or Albatross; were $14 to $20.
A lot of elegantly made wrappers of fine silk, are $10, for choice among values up to $20.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**Women's Stockings** This is a lot of cotton stockings of excellent grade at a less-than-ordinary price. Assorted tans or fast black with white polka dots. 25c. a pair. Try to match them under 35c.
Broadway.

**Elderdown Sacques** New, soft, light, warm, pretty dressing sacques in gray, blue, pink and cardinal eiderdown cloth. Trimmed with zephyr or bound with satin, plain or appliqued with white, smooth or rippled, made in many styles. All well-fitting, all well-finished. Values leave a margin beyond prices. These:

$1, $1.25, $2.25, and $3.75. Every sacque with fitted back and frog fastenings.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**The Usual Story Of Unusual Shoe Values** There's a bargain shoe store on the fifth floor. Every pair of shoes there *is a genuine bargain*. There are new offerings nearly every day. That explains the paradoxical heading to to-day's shoe news. It's an interesting story to-day, too, for both men and women—a story that tells of two pairs of shoes of excellent grades for the value of one:

**Men's Tan Shoes at $1.70**
Several hundred pairs of extra good kidskin; congress or laced shoes with vesting tops; others that are all kidskin or all calfskin. None regularly sold for less than $2.50—mostly $3 and $3.50 grades.

**Women's Tan Shoes at $1.40**
Of kidskin; both laced and buttoned; the shape and weight suited for this time of the year. They are $3 shoes.

**Prettily Printed Pillow Tops** There's no embroidery or needlework of any kind required for these. They are of a good quality of art ticking on which are printed various brightly colored pictures. 50c. is what they were intended to sell for—that's their value, too. Price is 35c.
Art Needlework Store, Tenth street.

**Housefurnishing Sale—A Klondike** Making every dollar buy two dollars' worth is like finding wealth. Rich veins are opened daily in our Sale of Housefurnishings, and every nugget is pure gold. Agate Kitchen Utensils prove an exhaustless mine, though each day claims on it increase in number. "Seconds"—slightly injured in *appearance only*—

**At Half Prices**

This day's ore, agates and some others:—

AGATE WARE
Tea and Coffee Pots, 25c., 29c., 34c.
Covered Saucepans, 21c. and 24c.
Covered Cook Pots, 30c., 36c., 62c., 66c., and 75c.
Tea Kettles, 40c., 44c., 53c., and 59c.
Milk or Rice Boilers, in two parts; cannot scorch; 55c. and 63c.
Corn Boilers, with drainers, 65c.
Preserving Kettles, 14 qts., 48c.
Oblong Roasting Pans, 38c.
Pot Steamers, 40c.
Round Ham Boilers, 42c., 55c., and 63c.
Butter Kettles, 52c.

And—
Whisk Brooms, 5c. and 10c.; Scrubbing Brushes, 3c., 4c., and 5c.; Dust Brushes, 10c.; Chamois Sponges, made from ends of best selected chamois, 4c.; Manhattan Scouring Soap, 2c. a cake; Rolling Pins, 5c.; Towel Rollers, 5c.; Potato Mashers, 3c.; all standard quality.
Basement.

**Grand Army Encampment** Grand Army men proposing to visit Philadelphia next week will be interested in the following:

We have prepared a stock of all-wool, fast color Grand Army uniform suits, two sets of buttons for coat and vest, which we propose to sell for the coming encampment at

**$7.50**

for the complete suit. This low price, we frankly admit, is made to attract attention to our Clothing Store.

Also a special blue cheviot suit, with double-breasted coat, suited for Grand Army uses, at $12. Military buttons without extra charge.

**Men's Custom-Made Clothing** We have carried over enough Autumn materials of plain and neat styles, including a few black goods, to make 300 men's suits. Their normal, regular value is $30, $35 and $40 a suit. They must be sold to make way for the stock that is to arrive with the coming season, and will be made to order at the uniform rate of

**Twenty-five Dollars**

for suits with single-breasted sack coats. Tailoring of our regular high grade. The chance is a rare one. It deserves your serious attention.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**Men's Madras Pajamas** The wearing of these comfortable suits was, only a little while ago, merely sporadic. It's an almost universal custom now. We sell many of them, because of their popularity, and more particularly because we sell them very cheaply. Here's an instance:

$1 a suit—Pajamas of excellent quality madras; neat pink and blue stripes. Of numerous good values we have offered, this is easily best.

**Men's White Dress Shirts** 100 dozen, comprising two qualities — 75c. and $1 shirts—to sell at 50c. each. Good white muslin bodies, all linen bosoms; well made; laundered. Matchless shirts at 50c.
Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

**Men's Umbrellas** Only to tell of one kind to-day. But it's so exceptionally cheap that the telling and selling of them will be quick.

They have covers of fine black union taffeta; wood handles, some sterling silver trimmed, others with silver swedges; steel rod; case and tassel to match. And the price—$2—is much less than such quality brings regularly.
Broadway.

**Japanese Blue-and-White** All kinds of China are in the China Sale. The other kind is here. Quaint Japanese ware in the characteristic soft blue-and-white. Our own collection—made by our special representative—and to be sold at our own little prices:—

Bread and Butter Plates, 10c.; value 15c.
Bowls, in sets of 3, 20c.; value 30c.
Tea Pots, 25c.; value 40c.
Baking Dishes, 5c.; value 8c.
Oblong Dishes, 5c.; value 15c.
Cups and Saucers, special, 15c.
And many more items at similar prices.
Basement.

**Bargains for Golfers** The list of golf necessities is the catalogue of this assortment. Accurate and strong accessories, reduced now when reductions are opportune:—

Golf sticks, mid-irons, mashies, and niblics, just a little shopworn, 75c.; up to now $1.
Golf balls—Triumph balls, made by the Northern Gutta Percha Company, in Glasgow; $2.75; up to now $3.25.
Basement.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.


## THE DEWEY NAVAL PARADE

### Greatest Marine Pageant in History of the City to Take Place.

## FRIGATE CONSTITUTION BARRED

### Navy Officials Refuse to Expose Historic Ship to Danger—Details of the Reception.

That part of the public which had hoped to see the old frigate Constitution in this port during the celebration in honor of the home-coming of Admiral Dewey is doomed to disappointment, for the Navy Department has finally decided that it would be unwise to permit the gallant old ship, filled with memories of the victories of Decatur, to be exposed to the perils of navigation. The disappointment of the members of the Committee on the Water Parade of the Dewey Reception Committee is acute, for they had hoped that the department would accede to their wishes to present a retrospective view of the United States Navy by exhibiting the Constitution side by side with her successor in glory, the Olympia.

Gen. Howard Carroll, head of the Committee on the Water Parade, yesterday received this letter from Charles H. Allen, the Acting Secretary of the Navy:

Washington, Aug. 26, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 24, 1899, requesting, on behalf of the committee of citizens of New York having charge of the reception to Admiral Dewey, the presence of the frigate Constitution at a position off Grant's Tomb to serve as a stake boat around which the vessels of the United States Navy may pass in review on Dewey Day.

The department regrets exceedingly that it is unable to comply with this request. While it is true that the Constitution is seaworthy and could be towed without trouble, still, in view of the fact that the vessel is such a valuable relic, it is deemed inexpedient to subject her even to the ordinary perils of navigation on such a dangerous coast as ours. The loss of this vessel by collision or in a fog or consequent upon encountering a storm upon the coast would be irreparable. In view of the above facts and also because similar requests have been denied, the department feels constrained to refuse your request.

As an offset to the disappointment caused by the absence of the Constitution, the Navy Department will permit the sloop of war Portsmouth, now at Hoboken, and the New Hampshire, which is anchored at Twenty-sixth Street in the East River, to be towed to the point designated off Grant's Tomb. The gathering of representatives of the navy will be the largest ever seen in the waters surrounding New York. Prominent among them will be the plucky little torpedo boat Winslow, on which the first blood shed in the Spanish-American war was spilled. The Chicago, which is now in Southern waters, with Rear Admiral Howison, is also expected to reach this port on or about the day that Admiral Dewey is due.

Rear Admiral Howison is the senior of Rear Admiral Sampson, who commands the North Atlantic squadron, and his presence here will tend to create confusion, for, according to navy usage, a senior officer always assumes command from the moment he comes into signal distance.

Gen. Carroll yesterday outlined the naval parade, for which nearly all the details have been completed. "The Olympia will lead the line," Gen. Carroll said. "Immediately behind her will come the Mayor's boat, the Sandy Hook, and the Governor's boat, the Monmouth. The warships of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Sampson, will follow, and then about seventy-five steam yachts, with more than a hundred large steamers, the owners of which have guaranteed to keep in line. When the Olympia reaches a point opposite Grant's Tomb, she and the Mayor's and Governor's boats will anchor, and the remainder of the vessels will round the stake boat, passing from west to east, and will then move down the river, where they will anchor at distances prescribed by harbor regulations. It is the purpose of the committee to have the parade over by dusk, so that no time may be lost in making ready for the night demonstration.

"When night sets in a long line of illuminated craft will pass down the North River, displaying fireworks and rows of brilliant lights. At the same time a similar parade will move down the East River, and the two will meet at the Battery, where the final pyrotechnic display will take place."

Gen. Carroll has written to Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the Shamrock, inviting him to put his steam yacht, the Erin, in the parade.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday that he felt confident that President McKinley would attend the reception, although when he was formally invited he expressed his fear that the presence of the President of the United States might divert some of the attention due to the Admiral.

During his stay in the city Admiral Dewey will occupy the apartments of George C. Boldt, in the Waldorf-Astoria. On the morning of Saturday, Sept. 23, the Admiral will drive to the City Hall, where he will be greeted by Mayor Van Wyck, and where the handsome gold loving cup will be presented to him. From the City Hall the Admiral will be taken in an open barouche to Claremont, where breakfast will be served. Mayor Van Wyck, Gen. Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and William C. Whitney, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, will occupy the carriage with Admiral Dewey. After the breakfast the Admiral will go to the reviewing stand, at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, whence he will review the troops taking part in the land parade.

Silas G. Pratt has written a work for grand orchestra, descriptive of the battle of Manila Bay.

The Executive Committee of the Commercial Club of New York has received the following letter, dated Leghorn, Aug. 15:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your cable, notifying me of my election as an honorary member of the Commercial Club and tendering me a dinner upon arrival in New York.

I thank you most heartily for the honor you have done me and will be very pleased to have my name borne upon the list of honorary members of the club.

As regards the dinner, I regret that I cannot send you an acceptance of the invitation. I have placed myself in the hands of the Committee of Reception of New York and Washington, and cannot make any engagements which might conflict with their arrangements. Later my movements are uncertain. I therefore must regretfully decline the dinner invitation. Very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY.

### Admiral Dewey Rests.

NICE, Aug. 29.—Admiral Dewey passed a quiet day on board the Olympia, at Villefranche, to-day. United States Consul Fletcher is expected to arrive here and call on the Admiral before the latter's departure on Thursday.

## WHEELER SUCCEEDS FUNSTON.

### To Take Command of a Brigade—Says Rapid Progress Will Be Made When More Troops Arrive.

MANILA, Aug. 29—6:10 P. M.—Gen. Wheeler has been ordered to report to Gen. MacArthur. He will be given command of Gen. Funston's brigade, which Col. Liscum has commanded temporarily. He will proceed to San Fernando to-morrow, after having spent a week in visiting the lines. Gen. Wheeler said to-day:

"I am much pleased with the situation. I think that when Major Gen. Otis gets more troops here he will make rapid progress. The country is more favorable for military operations than I supposed. The impression that it is unhealthy is wrong."

The railroad to Angeles will be restored within a week, and Gen. MacArthur will advance his headquarters to that place.

### SHIPPING RECRUITS TO MANILA.

#### Twelve Transports to Leave in Next Fortnight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—More recruits are being prepared at the Presidio for transportation to Manila. The Puebla sailed to-day with 650. The Warren will leave on Sept. 1 with 1,200, and the Columbia will leave about Sept. 5 with 800 more. This will practically clean out the camp of casuals now at the Presidio, and it will probably include one regiment of the four now on their way here from the East.

The Government has chartered another British steamer to carry troops and supplies to Manila. This make ten transports that will be ready to leave within the next fortnight, with two more about due from the Philippines, and which will leave again for Manila as soon as they can be equipped.

### MORE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

#### Many Commissions for West Virginia and Texas Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Major John A. Logan, son of Gen. John A. Logan, was recently appointed by the President a Major in the volunteer army, but his name was accidentally omitted from the lists. He has been assigned to the Thirty-third Infantry.

The following additional army appointments are announced:

West Virginia—Captains—James H. Martin, late Second Lieutenant, Second West Virginia, Forty-first. First Lieutenants—Charles F. Beale, late Second Lieutenant, Second West Virginia, Forty-second; B. G. Ruttenecutter, late Lieutenant, First West Virginia, Forty-first.

Texas—Captains—John W. Moore, late Captain, First Texas, Thirty-eighth; A. F. W. McManus, late Captain, First Texas, Thirty-ninth; W. McK. Lambden, late Captain, Second Texas, Fortieth; Edward A. Stuart, late Major, Second Texas, Forty-fourth. First Lieutenants—Frederick S. Young, late Captain, Third Texas, Forty-fourth; A. B. Kelly, late Captain, Third Texas, Thirty-eighth; H. C. Baker, late Captain, Fourth Texas, Thirty-ninth; John Crotty, late First Lieutenant, Fourth Texas, Fortieth; M. C. Rayson, late First Lieutenant, First Texas, Forty-fourth; John F. Green, late Captain, First Texas Cavalry, Thirty-eighth. Second Lieutenants—E. G. Abbott, late First Lieutenant, Third Texas, Thirty-eighth; John H. Vickers, Jr., late Second Lieutenant, Second Texas, Thirty-ninth; William C. Fitzpatrick, late First Lieutenant, Fourth Texas, Fortieth.

### CUBAN GRATUITY FUND.

#### Commission Reports Over $2,500,000 Given to 33,692 Persons.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—The commission which has been engaged in distributing the $3,000,000 appropriated for the purpose of paying off Cuban soldiers who surrender their arms to the American officials has returned to Havana.

It reports that 33,692 persons have received their share of the gratuity, and that the total amount of money distributed is $2,526,000.

### THE CENSUS OF THE CUBANS.

#### Enumeration to Begin Oct. 16—At Least Two Months' Work Required.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It is expected that the President's proclamation relating to the taking of the census in Cuba will be made public at Havana very soon. Although there is nothing in the proclamation to justify the assertion that the United States intends to give immediate independence to Cuba, the taking of the census will be followed by municipal elections and the inauguration of autonomy in localities where it is demonstrated that it is practicable and expedient.

At least two months' constant labor will be required, and it is probable that the complete returns will not be tabulated before the beginning of next year. The date for beginning the taking of the census has been fixed for Oct. 16, and work will commence simultaneously in all the provinces. The enumeration will be accomplished within a few weeks. Only a few days will be required for the cities and towns, but the rural districts will take more time.

### Havana Bakers' Strike Settled.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—The threatened strike of bakers here has been settled. The men according to the terms of the agreement, are to receive an increase of $7.50 per month. Both sides promise to abide by the decision of the arbitrator.

### SUPPLIES FOR PUERTO RICANS.

#### Transport Kilpatrick Will Sail To-day with a Big Cargo.

The transport Kilpatrick, which will sail to-day from Brooklyn for Puerto Rico, will carry 500,000 pounds of relief provisions. The provisions include beans, hard bread, split peas, and canned goods. A lot of dry goods will be shipped by the Merchants' Association, the International Brotherhood League will send clothing, there will be a barrel and a case of clothing contributed by the Woman's Club of Ansonia, Derby, and Shelton, Conn.; Bierman, Heidelberg & Co. will ship several cases of men's and boys' clothing, and there will be 125 pounds of cocoa given by Rockwood & Co.

D. E. Delgado of Rochester, N. Y., writes to the Merchants' Association Committee saying that he wants three bags of the coffee which is to be brought here duty free and sold for the benefit of the relief fund.

Subscriptions to the Merchants' Association fund received yesterday were as follows:

Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer, Maplewood Hotel, Pittsfield, Mass., $100; Metcalf Brothers & Co., $50; Mason Rogers, Women's Relief Corps, No. 46, through Mrs. D. W. Goddard, Treasurer, Branford, Conn., $10; Charles O. Mass, $5; Ashley & Bailey Company, $25; Crouse & Brandegee, Utica, N. Y., $50; John K. Allen, Westhampton Beach, Long Island, N. Y., $5; E. A. Mead, $1; J. Schultz & Co., through C. W. Farmer, editor The Millinery Review, $5; P. Adelsohn & Brother, through C. W. Farmer, editor The Millinery Review, $5; "C. E. M." and Cash, Orange, N. J., through Tribune Association, $10; "C. I.," Meadville, Penn., and "A. B.," Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y., through Tribune Association, $11. Previously asknowledged, $20,290.86. Total, $20,567.26.

The National Bank of North America reports as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $28,861.19; W. O. Barnes, Fifty-seventh Street Young Men's Christian Association, $1; through Syracuse Herald, E. W. Seymour, Syracuse, N. Y., 50 cents; Mrs. G. Benjamin Abbott, Merced, Cal., $5; through Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., $5; through New York Observer, M. B. Ingleman, Waynesburg, Penn., $1; L. Wilson Cleare, Key West, Fla., $5; citizens of Sherman County, Kan., $11; A. T. Mahan, Quogue, L. I., $50; J. W. Loveland, New York, $25; A. G. Agnew, New York, $50. Total—$29,014.69.

### AN OFFICER OF THE MONITOR.

#### Capt. Louis N. Stodder of This City the Only One Now Surviving.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Capt. Louis N. Stodder of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, who is in charge of the anchorages in New York Harbor, was at the Treasury Department this afternoon on business. While in the office of Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, he was drawn into a reminiscent mood.

"Yes," he said, in the course of his talk, "I am the only living officer of the Monitor. Long ago I was the only remaining officer alive of all those who took service with her before she was completed and remained with her until she went down off Cape Hatteras in December, 1862. My service began with the Monitor while she was on the stocks, and I was with her wherever she was employed until the storm sank her. Two of her officers, S. Dana Greene and Isaac Newton, son of Gen. Newton, committed suicide. I was only twenty-three years old at the time of my entrance into the navy. That was a good while ago, but nobody has forgotten the Monitor."

Capt. Stodder has been on leave less than two years since he became an officer of the Cutter Service. He has been on waiting orders altogether but three years and three months.

### ALABAMA'S TRIAL A SUCCESS.

#### The New Battleship Attains a Maximum Speed of 17 1-4 Knots.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 29.—The builders' trial trip of the battleship Alabama to-day resulted in the development of a maximum speed of 17¼ knots. There was a drizzling rain part of the run, and a fog hung over the water throughout the day.

On the first run the Alabama averaged 15¼ knots per hour over a course of 11¼ knots. She steamed over the course twice in a moderate sea, half the way against the wind. On the second run, under forced draught, the average speed was 16.33 knots, and on this run the Alabama attained a maximum of 17¼, or 1¼ knots above the required 16 knots.

The trial was made in open sea, and in shoal water. It was satisfactory in every respect, and Edwin S. Cramp of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company said the builders were delighted with the showing made.

### Capt. Quay Resigns from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, son of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, has resigned from the army to go into private business. Capt. Quay is a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of '88. His resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 31.

### Admiral Howison Visits Gen. Salles.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 29.—Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruisers Chicago and Montgomery paid a visit this afternoon to President Campos Salles.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Lancasater has arrived at New Bedford.

The Dolphin is at Gloucester.

The Panther has sailed from San Juan to visit the Puerto Rican ports.

The Massachusetts has arrived at Newport.

The Annapolis has sailed from Annapolis for Norfolk.

The New York has gone to sea from Newport for target practice.

## LIQUOR MEN DECLARE WAR.

### Retail Dealers Lay Cornerstone of Brewery to Fight the Brewers.

The annual convention of the New York State Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association was called to order yesterday at noon at Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Nearly 2,000 delegates were present. Among the many questions of importance to be brought before the meeting, the most important is the contention existing between the retailers and the brewers on the war tax, for which the retailers at present have to pay more than is levied by the Government on the manufacturer. This fight has been waged fiercely for fourteen months, resulting finally in the determination of the retailers to sever entirely their associations with the brewers and manufacture their own beer on a co-operative basis. This determination has already resulted in the formation of a gigantic brewing concern, to be operated on the co-operative plan, in this city. The cornerstone of the plant was laid at the foot of East Sixty-eighth Street after the adjournment of yesterday's session of the convention.

The new Central Brewery is an enterprise of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and will be the only brewery of its kind in this country. A recess was taken until 11 o'clock to-day. The principal address at the laying of the cornerstone was made by August Kohler, President of the National Association of Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers. He spoke of the alleged wrongs inflicted by the manufacturers upon the retail liquor dealers, particularly with respect to saddling upon the latter the burden of the recent war tax on beer.

"We are laboring under gross injustice forced upon us by the brewers," he said. The cornerstone was laid by President Kearns amid great enthusiasm. The conditions governing the allotment of stock in the new concern are such as to prevent any person securing a controlling power, as no one can purchase or hold less than five nor more than fifty shares, and no person other than a retail dealer will be recognized as a stockholder.

### TO COMBINE THE TRUSTS.

#### The Project Said to be Assuming Definite Form.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—To combine the combinations or "trusts" is the object of an incorporation, the papers for which were taken out in New Jersey a short time ago. This movement is the outcome of the studies for many years of Russell Thompson, a Cleveland newspaper man, working upon the problem of giving profitable employment to the immense productive capacity which is not used.

His study has led him to declare, in what is pronounced to be the foundation of a new school of economics, that a business system in which establishments are disconnected is organically incapable of using more than a small part of all the industrial power in reach, but that a comprehensive consolidation could use most of it, with a consequent wealth increase so great and so rapid as to change the whole condition of society.

Mr. Thompson formed a corporation some months ago under the name of the Central Company, and filed a charter at Trenton through a New Jersey registration and trust company. Several prominent business men in Cleveland have been quietly aiding and encouraging these preliminaries. Those who have financially assisted the promoter have extensive corporate and banking connections. Communications were to-day addressed to most of the consolidation Directorates, announcing the project and explaining it.

### Trust Conference Delegates.

ALBANY, Aug 29.—Gov. Roosevelt has announced the appointment of additional delegates to represent this State at the conference on trusts, to be held at Chicago next month.

The complete list of delegates is as follows: Chauncey M. Depew, John G. Carlisle, Dr. Albert Shaw, George Gunston, W. Bourke Cockran, Francis B. Thurber, Henry White, and John D. Clark, all of New York City; Stephen P. Corliss and John McMackin, Albany; Jacob G. Schurman, Ithaca; Thomas M. Osborn, Auburn; George E. Green, Binghamton, and Robert B. Adam, Buffalo.

### Patent Leather Trust Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—The proposed Patent Leather Trust is believed to be dead. The firms of this city have started their salesmen out on the road again, although the plan for the trust was to go into effect at once and do away with all but one set of salesmen. The manufacturers in many cases say they are tired of dealing with the promoters.

### CHICAGO'S NEW EXPOSITION.

#### Building Planned for Permanent Agricultural Exhibits.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Work will be begun within a few weeks on a permanent agricultural exposition building here to be located at the main entrance to the Union Stock Yards, and to cost $100,000. The building will be a modern, fire-proof structure, built of stone, steel, and brick, three stories high, 75 feet wide, and 200 feet long.

One of the principal features of the exposition will be a model beet sugar factory, showing the process of manufacture from the time the beet is seen growing until it has passed through the factory and comes out sorghum. Another feature will be a miniature coal mine in full operation.

### CANAL LIEN NOT FORECLOSED.

#### Justice Russell Renders an Important Decision at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—A case of great importance with reference to thousands of liens which have been filed against the State for work on the canal improvement has just been decided by Justice Russell in the action which the Whitehall Lumber Company of Whitehall brought against Baker & Banker of Gloversville for lumber furnished for a job on the Champlain Canal.

Justice Russell held that the plaintiff could not foreclose the lien against the canal, and dismissed the action.

The case was the first to be tried, and the decision in favor of Messrs. Baker & Banker means that none of the thousands of liens against the Erie and Champlain Canals can be foreclosed.

### One More Victim of Chicago Disaster.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The list of those who lost their lives yesterday in the falling of the heavy iron arches which formed the skeleton of the Coliseum, a huge convention hall in course of construction, now number ten. Edward Swanson, reported among the missing, was to-day added to the death list. The other missing men are accounted for. The hospital authorities to-day reported that of the injured, John Marsham was in the most serious condition, and will probably die.

### Woman Bitten by a Dog May Die.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Mrs. John Coughlin of 140 Lake Avenue was badly bitten by a bulldog this afternoon. The dog attacked Mrs. Coughlin's infant child, but did not injure it. Mrs. Coughlin ran to the rescue of the child, and the dog turned upon her. He sprang for her throat, and she warded him off with her left arm. The dog sank his teeth in the arm. Mrs. Coughlin's screams brought aid, and the dog was beaten off and killed. Mrs. Coughlin is in a critical condition owing to shock.

### Reopening of Perth Amboy Bank.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Perth Amboy Savings Institution will reopen Sept. 5, after having been closed since the suspension of the Middlesex County Bank, July 14. New officers and Directors are in charge, and advantage will be taken of the law requiring a sixty-day notice before accounts can be withdrawn.

### Schooner Strikes Near Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—The schooner B. M. Riggin, in ballast, struck the point of the beach at Seaford Inlet to-day. Sixteen passengers aboard her were taken off by the life savers. The schooner was floated later, and proceeded for Delaware Breakwater.


# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



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*America's Cup Defender.*

**Recommend the Gram-o-phone for use on yachts:**

The $18 Gram-o-phones recently ordered are giving great satisfaction to our yachting friends. In our opinion the Gram-o-phone has no rival as a talking machine and entertainer. Those who have heard it are at once impressed with its desirability for use on yachts.

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To National Gram-o-phone Corp.,
B'way, cor. 18th St., New York.

**Some yachts for which the Gram-o-phone has recently been ordered:**

E. C. Benedict's "Oneida."
Elbridge T. Gerry's "Electra."
John S. Kennedy's "Ladoza."
Colgate Hoyt's "Tide."
Chas. R. Flint's "Nada."
John Jacob Astor's "Nourmahal."
John D. Crimmins's "Admiral."
Col. O. H. Payne's "Aphrodite."


## WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD

### A Syndicate Negotiating for the Controlling Interest, Belonging to the City of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Expert accountants have been examining the books of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, with a view to naming a price for Baltimore City's interest in the company, which carries the controlling influence over the property. To-day the report was placed in the hands of John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, who is head of the syndicate for which the examination was made, and which is negotiating for the property.

It is the impression that the Brice system of railroads would be the natural ally of the New York syndicate should it secure the Western Maryland Railroad. The Astors are said to be interested in the project to take hold of and develop the Western Maryland.

It was the aim of Senator Brice to develop a new trunk line by the union of various short lines, using them as a basis for a move to secure a seaboard outlet. Of the most important of these lines is the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, which has a lake outlet at Buffalo and taps the Clearfield coal regions of Pennsylvania.

The building of an extension of the Western Maryland Railroad from Chambersburg would be necessary to make a connection with the Brice lines, and, while some heavy construction would be necessary, the project is considered feasible.

Railroad men consider that the next few years will round out a powerful combination that will have a line from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard independent of any of the financial influences which now dominate the existing trunk lines.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, President of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad Company, was here to-night. When asked if his presence had anything to do with the Western Maryland situation, he said that he was merely watching developments of the deal.

Without taking into consideration the interest on the bonds and other securities held by the city, the indebtedness of the Western Maryland to Baltimore City in round numbers is $5,000,000.

### STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

#### Annual Report of Metropolitan Company Shows Substantial Increase.

The annual statement of the Metropolitan Street Railway for its fiscal year, ended June 30, was filed yesterday with the State Railroad Commission. The report shows that the gross earnings of the company were $13,158,631, as against $10,730,474 for the preceding fiscal year. The operating expenses were $6,408,711, as against $5,620,484 for the previous year.

The increase in net earnings amounted to $1,639,930, and the operating expenses were reduced from 52⅜ per cent. of the gross earnings in 1898 to 48⅝ per cent. for the year ending with last June.

The company paid $2,471,675 in dividends, an increase of $971,675 over 1898, when $1,500,000 was paid on the stock. The surplus declined from $845,570 to $167,381, a decrease of $178,189.

No track mileage was added during the year. Further, the Sixth Avenue and Eighth Avenue lines were practically closed to traffic during the months of July, August, and September, on account of the change in motive power to electricity. During the first three months of 1899 also, the earnings fell off on account of the exceptionally heavy storms.

These facts show that the increase in the net earnings of the company for the year was due largely to a decided increase in regular travel. It is also attributable partly to the lower operating cost, as the result of the installation of electric traction power. That part of the lower operating expenses was due to the change in motive power is shown clearly by the fact that, while the operating expenses for the year were 48⅝ per cent. of the gross earnings, they were 48⅝ per cent. during the last quarter of the year, when all of the new lines were being operated.

More than usual importance is attached to the report, because it comes out so soon after the statement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The latter company exhibited an increase in gross earnings, which was less than half of the gain in the aggregate earnings of the Metropolitan.

The Brooklyn system, however, was not able to get its many new lines under a well-regulated control so rapidly, and the smaller increase in regular traffic was also a comparative hindrance.

### CUTTING AND ADVANCING RATES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The Michigan Central Railroad cut the freight rate on oats and oat products from Chicago to the seaboard 2 cents yesterday. To-day all the other roads concerned met the cut. To-morrow the Central Freight Association, in session in Chicago, will consider the matter.

The railroads embraced by the old Ohio Coal Traffic Association decided at a conference to-day to increase the coal rates to the lake ports as soon as possible. The increase will probably amount to 10 cents by the middle of September.

The brick-carrying roads of the Central Freight Association reached an agreement to-day for the first time in a number of years to rigidly maintain the tariff rates on brick and fire clay.

### Fierce Fight with Tramps.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 29.—A fierce fight took place between this city and Sterlington, N. Y., this afternoon on the railroad, in which a colored tramp was fatally injured by an officer, who got a bullet in the hip. There has been much complaint recently from the railroad company of tramps who board the trains and take possession. A freight train bound for this place was boarded near Sterlington by Detectives Mahoney, Hare, Vickers, and Dwyer. They found three tramps in the cars and ordered them to get off. Two of them made no trouble, but the third drew a revolver and fired point blank at Mahoney. Mahoney returned the fire, striking the tramp in the temple. Mahoney was brought to this city and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, while the injured tramp, with the other men, was taken to Suffern.

### Buffalo Exposition Wants Buchanan.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—The position of Director General of the Pan-American Exposition has been informally tendered to William I. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Buchanan is expected in Buffalo in a few days to look over the situation.

## MRS. EYLER ARRESTED.

### Trenton School Principal Gives Bail to Answer Charge of Cruelty.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Eyler, Principal of the Girls' Industrial School, appeared before Justice of the Peace Mills to-day and gave bail in the sum of $300 to await the action of the Mercer County Grand Jury on the charge of cruelty to Katie Barlow, a former inmate of the school. The charge is preferred against Mrs. Eyler by Arthur W. Bishop, President of the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Constable Branin, who has had the warrant for several days for Mrs. Eyler's arrest, went to the school to-day, and M

# SHAMROCK DOWN THE BAY

## Yacht Towed from Erie Basin Stuck in the Mud for a Time.

## PULLED OFF BY TUG UNINJURED

### All Ready for Bending On of Her Canvas and May Take First Spin in Racing Trim To-day.

The managers for Sir Thomas Lipton of the yacht Shamrock showed how well they are obeying the injunction to observe strict secrecy when they had the Shamrock towed out of Erie Basin early yesterday afternoon down to an anchorage off Tompkinsville. This move was entirely unexpected by outsiders, and many who went to the Erie Basin to inspect the yacht during the afternoon were dumfounded on reaching there to find no Shamrock.

The Shamrock did not get away from the Basin without an experience which gave those in charge something of a nervous shock. It was somewhat before 1 o'clock that the tug James A. Lawrence got a line aboard the Shamrock's stern, and lines being cast off the pier, the tug began to haul the yacht clean.

She came out a good deal more easily than was expected, evidently, responding so quickly to the pulling of the tug that she shot out some distance and over to the more shallow water near the pier of Manning's yacht basin. She had been lying in 25 feet of water, but there are 24 feet or less off that part of Manning's pier, and her keel found its way into the muddy bottom, where she stuck. She had gone into the mud stern first, and she heeled slightly to port.

Half an hour later it would have been high tide, and she would have floated free, but the tug changed her hawser to the bow at once and began very slowly to haul it taut. Then she gradually increased the speed of her engines until she was churning up a lot of suds and seemed to be using her full pressure. The yacht did not budge, however, and there was a deal of apparent anxiety for a time aboard both craft. It was fully ten minutes before the tug managed to make any impression, and then the yacht swung into deep water as suddenly as she struck bottom.

It was said subsequently that she had not been injured. She was then towed out and down the bay to about 150 yards south of the steam yacht Erin, which has had her topsides painted since she returned to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville, and looks now a fitting consort to the rigged and spruced-up cutter, just as she was in about a similarly disheveled condition as to appearance when she reached port with her.

It is probable that the Shamrock will have her first spin in racing trim in these waters to-day. Mr. Barrie had said that she would not go down to Sandy Hook until to-morrow, but Capt. Hogarth of the Shamrock said yesterday that he was in hopes that he would be able to put her under canvas to-day and go out.

It was reported that the Shamrock would get under way, in tow, at 7 o'clock this morning and go down to the Hook, bending her canvas on the way down. A special lighter has been added to the Shamrock fleet for use in the storage of spars and sails. Thus when the yacht is moored inside Sandy Hook, during her tuning-up work, the lighter will be anchored near by, and everything will be conveniently at hand, avoiding the necessity of returning to Erie Basin or the upper bay to effect changes of sail or lighter spars. The tender will thus also be less crowded and more comfortable as living quarters for the crew. The yacht was all ready for the bending on of her canvas yesterday. Her gaff, which proves to be of steel, was swung into place. It is equipped with four peak halyards, and as it lies over the boom reaches to within about ten feet of the taffrail.

The spinnaker pole was also got aboard and set on end forward of the mast. It reaches to a point perhaps five feet above the spreaders. If the estimates concerning the dimensions of the mast are correct the pole would appear to be a little over 80 feet in length. Some estimates placed it yesterday at 85 feet, but this seems too liberal, as any length in the pole in excess of the length of the base of the forward triangle, believed to be 82 feet, would subject the yacht to that much additional tax in computing her racing length. With the exception of her jibstay the standing rigging is now all set up, and practically all of the running rigging was rove yesterday.

While to the casual observer any reflections as to the craft, now in the water, that she is sparred and rigged, may seem hypercriticism, one who bears in mind the grace of lines of the Columbia and the Defender cannot overlook the harsher lines of the cup seeker. The straight sides, the high freeboard, even now that she floats nearly down to her natural bearings, the great beam far aft, and the short overhangs are not marks of beauty; yet still she has the yachty look, and carries the suggestion of great power. It is readily believed that she is, in fact, to have another set of racing spars much longer than those she now carries, but it is also recalled that every added foot of sail will undoubtedly mean time allowance for her rival.

Some time after the Shamrock was hauled out of the mud in Erie Basin, a curious employe went out in a small boat and took soundings. He found twenty-four feet of water where the yacht had touched. When he came ashore he said, "That explains why they gave orders not to take her into less than twenty-five feet of water." There still seemed some doubt that the sounding was correct, unless made in not just the right place. It was thought that there may have been a slight rise in the surface at one point which the yacht, by ill luck, had found. That she may draw twenty-four feet when in final trim is not considered at all unlikely, but without her canvas aboard and apparently not down to her natural draught, it seems hardly possible that she was drawing twenty-four feet.

Mr. Barrie was in Boston yesterday, arranging about the tender Plymouth, which is expected to arrive here not later than Sept. 6.

### TENDER PLYMOUTH INSPECTED.

#### Alterations to be Made to Fit Her for Her New Duties.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—David Barrie, the American representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock, was in this city to-day, accompanied by Capt. Matthews of the steam yacht Erin, to inspect the steamer Plymouth, which has been secured as a tender for the Shamrock. To-day's visit was for the purpose of making a critical examination of the craft, and Mr. Barrie made notes of improvements which will be made. He left at noon for New York, via Newport.

Among the changes that will be made are some minor alterations in the saloon arrangements. Accommodations will be made for Designer Fife, for whose use an upper stateroom will be prepared. The crew will use the main deck, as will also a corps of twelve experienced sailmakers, under Mr. Ratsey. The officers aboard will make use of the rooms now used by the present officers of the boat, and also will have the present public dining saloon converted to their needs. Two upper staterooms will be knocked into one large room to be fitted as a bath.

The entire crew aboard, from officers to seamen, will number about seventy men. Capt. Wade, who now commands the Plymouth, and also Engineer Chambers remain with her, as arranged in the agreement under which the vessel is chartered.

### VAQUERO III. FINISHES FIRST.

#### Beats the Fleet of Thirty-Footers in the Race at Newport.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—The fleet of the thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this evening, with the wind strong from the northeast, for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association. The start was at 3:31. The summary:

| Boat and Owner. | Finish. | Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea | 5:35:39 | 2:04:39 |
| Hera, R. N. Ellis | 5:36:08 | 2:05:08 |
| Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr. | 5:40:14 | 2:09:14 |
| Wawa, R. Brooks | 5:41:00 | 2:10:00 |
| Asahi, L. Warren | 5:41:07 | 2:10:07 |
| Esperanza, H. Havemeyer, Jr. | 5:41:14 | 2:10:14 |
| Carolina, P. Jones | 5:42:22 | 2:12:23 |
| Raccoon, J. R. Drexel | 5:44:47 | 2:13:47 |
| Follywog, A. H. Paget | 5:44:51 | 2:13:51 |

### Baseball in Brooklyn.

The Clevelands and Brooklyns will play at Washington Park to-morrow and Friday. Two games will be played on Friday. The games were transferred from Cleveland. The Brooklyns will play an exhibition game in Orange, N. J., on Saturday.

## GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE CLUB.

### T. Markoe Robertson Makes the Best Score in Preliminary Round.

*Special to The New York Times.*

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 29.—The Stockbridge Golf Club commenced its annual tournament to-day with twenty-nine contestants, who played the preliminary rounds to qualify for the Stockbridge Cup, which is now held by T. Markoe Robertson of the Shinnecock Club. The weather was perfect, and a large number of people, who are staying in Lenox and Stockbridge, came to witness the sport.

None of the scores was below 40. The best score was made by Robertson, who is on hand to defend his cup. In the first eighteen holes in the morning he went around in 42 each time, making 84. In the afternoon he did not play so well, making the eighteen holes in 93, thus making his total score for thirty-six holes 177.

J. B. Swan of the Stockbridge Club came next with a total score of 181. In the second round in the afternoon he made a better score than Robertson. To-morrow will be the first and second round match play, thirty-six holes, for the Stockbridge Cup, and the same number of holes for the Consolation Prize for those failing to qualify. These were the qualifying scores:

| | 1st Round. | 2d Round. | Ttl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock | 84 | 93 | 177 |
| J. B. Swan, Stockbridge | 93 | 98 | 181 |
| Alexander Morten, Westchester | 94 | 94 | 188 |
| W. Nettleton, Stockbridge | 94 | 96 | 190 |
| W. H. Doughty, Jr., Williamstown | 94 | 98 | 192 |
| David T. Dana, Lenox | 94 | 98 | 192 |
| George C. Clarke, Shinnecock | 97 | 96 | 193 |
| George S. Keyes, Concord | 102 | 93 | 195 |
| Malcom McBurney, Stockbridge | 94 | 101 | 195 |
| Harold S. Gray, Stockbridge | 100 | 96 | 196 |
| J. W. Lapham, Lenox | 96 | 100 | 196 |
| H. W. Allen, Pittsfield | 102 | 95 | 197 |
| SHolbrook Curtis Shinnecock | 104 | 93 | 197 |
| S. P. Shaw, Lenox | 102 | 99 | 201 |
| S. Frothingham, Lenox | 102 | 102 | 204 |
| R. Mackay, Lenox | 100 | 107 | 207 |

## NEWPORT GOLF CLUB GAMES.

### Foxhall Keene Makes Highest Competitive Score on the Links.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—The open tournament of the Newport Golf Club began to-day. In the preliminary round for the two cups of thirty-six holes, medal play, nearly eighty players participated, many of whom gained National reputation in the game. The play was very keen, and it took 183 to qualify for the President's Cup, while the highest score for the Consolation Cup was 191.

Foxhall Keene qualified at the head of the list for the President's Cup, playing a remarkably fast game, and it is probable that his total score of 169 for the thirty-six holes will stand for the rest of the tournament. Champion Herbert H. Harriman, who was third in the list for the President's Cup, played a very safe game, not attempting any difficult shots. Charles Hitchcock, Jr., winner of the last week's Point Judith tournament, was one stroke behind Mr. Keene.

The players were somewhat handicapped by a heavy northeasterly breeze, although Mr. Keene's score of 169 is the best ever made on the links in an open competition.

The scores of those who qualified for the two cups were as follows:

PRESIDENT'S CUP.—F. P. Keene, 169; C. Hitchcock, Jr., 170; H. M. Harriman, 172; H. A. Stillman, 173; F. C. Havemeyer, 174; A. Graham, 174; M. Wright, 175; H. B. Hollins, 176; G. E. Atherton, Jr., 177; J. T. Mauran, 178; R. Watson, 178; P. D. Haughton, 179; Q. A. Shaw, 179; W. L. Thompson, 180; O. Perin, 181; G. E. Watson, 183.

CONSOLATION CUP.—G. P. Snow, 184; Byers, 183; C. R. Cory, 186; F. O. Beach, 187; V. Sorchan, 189; A. I. Wellington, 189; W. D. Brownell, 189; R. Phifer, 189; J. I. Cooke, 190; K. Wylie, 190; R. R. Freeman, 190; H. Hitchcock, 191; W. R. Kirk, 191; H. Congdon, 191; W. H. Busk, 191; T. S. Tailer, 191.

### Women Play Golf at Bar Harbor.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 29.—The women's handicap golf tournament for the cup offered by Miss Lucy Draper was begun today on the Kebo Valley Club links.

Mrs. T. G. Condon, who was one of the winners of the mixed foursome last week, played decidedly clever golf, while Miss Hinkle, who was in the finals of the same tournament, fell off in her form to-day, and was beaten in the first round. Summary:

Mrs. T. G. Condon (2) beat Miss Seely, (10,) 2 up and 1 to play.
Miss McLane (scratch) beat Mrs. Goff, (5,) 3 up and 1 to play.
Mrs. Madeira (3) beat Miss Hinkle, (2,) 2 up.
Mrs. G. Bergner (12) beat Miss Kimball, (14,) 3 up and 1 to play.
Miss Hoy (8) beat Miss F. G. McLane, 5 up and 4 to play.

## ANOTHER WIN FOR MANHATTAN.

### Lipschuetz Beats Marshall Again in the State Chess Tournament.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The mid-Summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association was continued at the United States Hotel to-day with the second game of the series of five for the Association Cup tournament between Lipschuetz of Manhattan and Marshall of Brooklyn. After an interesting contest Lipschuetz won, and the score now stands 2 to 0 in Lipschuetz's favor. The match between New York and Pennsylvania commenced to-day, the teams being as follows:

Pennsylvania—Emil Kemeny, W. P. Shipley, D. Stuart, H. G. Voigt, John Welsh Young, S. W. Bampton, and John F. McCutcheon of Pittsburg. New York—S. Lipschuetz, J. M. Hanham, F. J. Marshall, J. Halpern, Otto Roething, C. P. Weeks, and L. C. Karpinski. Weeks plays also in the general tournament.

In the class tournaments the entries are smaller than in past years. They are:

First Class—D. W. Waller, Seneca Falls; A. M. Wright, Waterville; D. F. Searle, Rome; C. P. Weeks, Rochester, and F. J. Ferris, New Castle, Del.

Second Class—A. McMartin, Johnstown; A. W. Orvis, Gouverneur; H. D. Wright, Gloversville, and J. S. Wood, Mount Vernon.

Third Class—J. Fay, J. L. Donhauser, Albany; J. V. Baker, Gouverneur.

The results of the day were:

Team Match, first round—Kemeny beat Karpinski, Young defeated Hanham, Bampton won from Marshall, Lipschuetz defeated McCutcheon, Halpern drew with Shipley. The games of Weeks versus Stuart and Roething versus Voigt were adjourned after two sessions.

The score of the day was 3½ to 1½ in favor of Pennsylvania.

First Class—Waller beat Wright, Weeks beat Searle. Ferris bye.

Second Class—McMartin defeated Orvis, Wood defeated Wright.

Third Class—Baker defeated Fay. Donhauser bye.

The moves in the Lipschuetz-McCutcheon game were as follows:

FRENCH DEFENSE.

| Lipschuetz, New York. White. | McCutcheon, Penn'a. Black. | Lipschuetz, New York. White. | McCutcheon. Penn'a. Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P—K4 | P—K3 | 18. Q—Q2 | QR—Kt |
| 2. P—Q4 | P—Q4 | 19. Q—R6 | RxR |
| 3. Kt—QB3 | Kt—KB3 | 20. RxR | R—Kt7 |
| 4. B—KKt5 | B—QKt5 | 21. R—Kt4 | Q—B2 |
| 5. PxP | QxP | 22. P—Kt3 | R—Kt4 |
| 6. Kt—B3 | Kt—K5 | 23. P—QR4 | R—Kt4 |
| 7. B—Q2 | BxKt | 24. P—R4 | RxPch |
| 8. PxB | KtxB | 25. PxR | QxPch |
| 9. QxKt | P—KB4 | 26. B—Kt2 | Q—K6ch |
| 10. B—K2 | PxP | 27. K—R | P—Kt3 |
| 11. PxP | Kt—B3 | 28. R—Kt | QxBP |
| 12. Castles | Castles | 29. QxRP | Kt—B5 |
| 13. P—B3 | B—Q2 | 30. R—KB | P—KB4 |
| 14. R—Kt | Kt—R4 | 31. R—QKt | Kt—Kt7 |
| 15. Kt—K5 | B—B3 | 32. Q—Ksch | K—Kt2 |
| 16. B—B3 | Q—Q3 | 33. QxKt | Resigns |
| 17. KtxB | PxKt | | |

The pairing in the team match for this evening's play is Kemeny vs. Lipschuetz, Stuart vs. Karpinski, Young vs. Weeks, Voigt vs. Hanham, Bampton vs. Roething, Shipley vs. Marshall, McCutcheon vs. Halpern, the first named of each pair having the move.

## BAR HARBOR TENNIS TOURNEY.

### H. and G. Derby Win the Finals in the Men's Doubles.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29.—The tennis tournament at Bogue Chitto, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, was completed to-day, when the finals were played before a large and enthusiastic crowd, made up of the leading society people of Bar Harbor. The playing in all the sets was first class, in spite of the fact that the tournament was more of a social event than an outdoor athletic contest. Summary of to-day's play:

Men's Doubles.—Edgar Scott and Dr. Stokes beat G. Morris and D. H. Morris, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; H. Derby and G. Derby beat A. Pinchot and J. Rogers, 6—5, 6—5.

Finals.—H. Derby and G. Derby beat Edgar Scott and Dr. Stokes, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Barbey and J. M. Pinchot beat Miss Marion Lawrence and Mr. Macy, 6—5, 6—5; Mrs. Charles Dodge and Haskett Derby beat Miss E. Post and Mr. Luquer, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Sharswood and G. Derby beat Miss Van Rensselaer and A. W. Shohard, 6—4, 6—4.

Finals.—Miss Sharswood and G. Derby beat Mrs. Dodge and Haskett Derby, 6—4, 6—4, 6—7, 6—4.

# SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

## Overnight Event Proved the Best Contest on the Card.

## GONFALON RAN IN TRUE FORM

### Dolphin Stakes Captured by MacLeod of Dare and Hurdles by Semper Ego—Garrison Had a Mount.

There was quality as well as quantity in the day's programme at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and both of these have been sadly lacking on the Eastern race tracks recently, but they failed to call out the large attendance it was reasonable to suppose they would. Patrons of the sport could not grumble at the splendid programme held out, but there were more vacant chairs in the grand stand than even on Monday.

The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, which brought six good candidates to the post, and the Mineola Hurdle Handicap were to have been the features of the programme, for they were fixtures, but the third race, an overnight event for two-year-olds over the Futurity course, was really the best race of the day. It brought together many two-year-olds of stake class, and resulted in a finish that brought out round after round of applause. Gonfalon properly was made the favorite, and those who were instrumental in making him so in the betting found that he justified the confidence reposed in him.

It was Gonfalon's race from start to finish, and, although the winner got the money only by a neck, he was still pounds better than any of the others, for Maher did not show him up as strongly as he might have done. The start was made on the first break, and the Belmont colt at once took the lead, and relinquished it only after he had passed the wire and slowed up to return to the judges' stand. He was chased hard by Hindus during the early part of the race, but the latter gave up the task at the elbow leading into the stretch, and both Lieutenant Gibson and McMeekin made bids to get up with the leader.

The first-named was more nearly successful than the latter, but, try as he might, he could not get his head up to Gonfalon's. McCue urged him as hard as he knew how, but Gonfalon won by a neck.

The Dolphin Stakes was an easy race for MacLeod of Dare, who was about on even terms with the other favorite, His Lordship. Fast Black cut out the early running in this race the distance being a mile and an eighth, but went only about five furlongs. Then MacLeod jumped to the front and ran in front to the end, making every post a winning post. General Matt Gary sailed after him in a hurry, and down through the stretch he came tearing along, but all to no purpose. His Lordship, however, had not been reckoned upon, and when Spencer let out a wrap on him he went on as if the others were standing still, but he could get no nearer than a neck behind the winner at the end.

The Hurdle race brought out a new aspirant for cross-country riding honors. This was Edward Garrison, "the Snapper," who a few years ago was recognized as the crack rider of the East. He had the mount on George Keene in this race, and as he cantered past the grand stand the jockey was greeted with a great ovation. His mount, however, had no chance at all, and refused to take second jumps.

Semper Ego made all the running, and won with his head bobbed up. Howard Mann was second up to the turn for the stretch, and then Acushla came with a strong rush and captured the place. The summaries:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds which have never won $600; selling. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 4-5.

1—Monadour, Brown & Wimmer's ch. f., by Troubadour-Mona, 111 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (McCue)
2—Dollie Wiethoff, Buckley & Brown's br. f., 91, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wedderstand)
3—Chappaqua, Oneck Stable's b. c., 104, 15 to 1. (O'Leary)

Theory, 105, 8 to 5, (Maher;) Weller, 101, 30 to 1, (Boland;) Jerry Hunt, 101, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Impartial, 101, 50 to 1, (Moody;) Ben Lodi, 101, 30 to 1, (Dupee,) Disturber, 98, 300 to 1, (Wilson,) Champion, 107, 150 to 1, (Hennessy;) Lady Meddlesome, 91, 12 to 1, (Phelan;) Tender, 96, 7 to 1. (Odom;) Lepida, 96, 200 to 1, (Slack,) and Dora F., 96, 200 to 1, (H. Evans,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Box, W. Showalter's ch. h., 5 years, by Order-Pandora, 121 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.. (Maher)
2—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 6, 121, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. h., 4, 126, 4 to 5.....(Spencer)

Muskadine, 116, 50 to 1, (Odom,) and Donald Bain, 106, 8 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; special weights. Futurity course. Time—1:09.

1—Gonfalon, Perry Belmont's ch. c., by Fonso-Falerna, 122 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.. (Maher)
2—Lieutenant Gibson, C. H. Smith's br. c., 122, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(McCue)
3—McMeekim, J. E. Madden's b. c., 122, 3 to 1.. (Odom)

All Gold, 122, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hindus, 115, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Kilogram, 112, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Water Kiley, 120 to 1, (Ballman;) Prejudice, 119, 20 to 1, (Piggott;) Misericordia, 112, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Native, 112, 30 to 1, (Dupee,) and Estill, 115, 50 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a neck; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $300 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57.

1—MacLeod of Dare, Estill & Larabie's b. c., by Candlemas-Julia L., 108 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)
2—His Lordship, McClelland & Smith's ch. c., 108, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—General Gary, R. Hitchcock's b. c., 108, 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Fast Black, 109, (Littlefield;) Survivor, 114, 7 to 2, (Taral,) and Lackland, 121, 20 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second anad third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Two miles over eight hurdles. Time—3:49 2-5.

1—Semper Ego, Ralph Black's b. h., 6 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 153 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Veitch)
2—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6, 160, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Finnegan)
3—Howard Mann, E. P. McDonald's b. h., 6, 165, 10 to 5.....(Mara)

George Keene, 148, 10 to 1, (Garrison;) Calliope, 134, 30 to 1, (Moody,) and Primate, 142, 8 to 1, (Hogan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by three lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second, and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 2-5.

1—Wolhurst, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. g., 5 years, by Ventilator-Nutbrown, 105 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—Myth, F. J. Kittleman's ch. g., 5, 107, 3 to 1 and even.....(Maher)
3—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 111, 4 to 1.....(McCue)

Free Lance, 108, 30 to 1, (Hennessy;) Leando, 98, 30 to 1, (Slack;) Mariti, 103, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Rare Perfume, 104, 7 to 2, (Odom;) Dan Cupid, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Estaca, 108, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) and James M., 98, 50 to 1, (Booth,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

### The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five and a half furlongs.

| Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Cesarion | 126 Acushla | 116 |
| Lambent | 121 Lady Lindsey | 116 |
| Claroba | 116 Gulden | 98 |

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Star of Bethlehem | 110 Hardly | 101 |
| Dan Rice | 106 Handpress | 101 |
| Estaca | 106 Roysterer | 101 |
| Flax Spinner | 106 Sky Scraper | 100 |
| Wolhurst | 105 | |

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mesmerist | 127 Lady Uncas | 107 |
| St. Finnan | 110 Montanic | 107 |
| Stuart | 110 Radford | 104 |
| Waring | 110 Toddy | 104 |
| Primrose Day | 107 Musette | 101 |

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Voter | 124 Batten | 112 |
| Imp | 123 Cambrian | 109 |
| Swiftmas | 121 Charentus | 109 |
| Previous | 118 Half Time | 109 |
| Kinnikinic | 116 Toluca | 108 |
| Maxine | 114 Lady Lindsey | 103 |
| Tragedian | 113 Clonsilla | 97 |
| Thomas Cat | 112 | |

## SLOAN WINS PORTLAND PLATE.

### Gains Third Place in Another Race at Derby—Martin and Reiff Each Ride Winners.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 29.—"Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, made his first appearance to-day on the race course at Derby since his return from the United States. He rode three races, coming in first in the race for the Portland Plate on J. Waugh's Senateur, at 11 to 8 on. He gained third place on Lord William Beresford's Chinook in the race for the Peveril of the Peak Plate, the betting being 2 to 1 against, and was unplaced on Lord William Beresford's Jouvence at 100 to 30 against.

The bookmakers are quite ready for Sloan's friends, though no such syndicate is backing him as some of the papers here state. "Skeets" Martin rode two races, coming in first on Sir R. Waldie Griffith's St. Ia, at 4 to 1 against, and coming in second on the same owner's Cyndaria, at 9 to 4 against.

L. Reiff won the selling plate of 200 sovereigns on Mr. Wishard's Erl King, at 7 to 2 against. This was his only mount.

## IDOLITA LANDS THE FUTURITY.

### Leads in the $20,000 Horse Review Stake at Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 29.—Idolita, owned by Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. H., pulled down the winner's share of the rich Horse Review Stake for three-year-old trotters to-day. The little bay walked away from the field in each of the three heats and won hands down. The purse was worth $20,000, and was the third of a series of Futurity offerings put up by John C. Bauer of Chicago.

To-day's race was the fastest three-year-old Futurity ever trotted. The first heat was made in the following time: 0:33; 1:06; 1:40; 2:12½. This was the fastest of the three heats, and equals the three-year-old record in a class trot made at Louisville last year.

The money was divided as follows: Idolita, owned by Frank Jones, $9,000; Extasy, owned by H. C. McDowell of Lexington, $4,500; Rita E., owned by H. W. Brown of Salt Lake, $2,250; Irma Electrite, owned by Henry Axall, Dallas, Texas, $1,250; My Trick, owned by Marcus Daly of Montana, $500.

The balance of the purse was divided between the nominators of sires of the winner and the second horse. Of this amount, the estate of Senator Stanford secured $2,000.

Idolita, the favorite in the betting, was never in danger of losing the race. He led all the way in each heat. The summary:

The Horse Review Futurity, for three-year-old trotters.—Purse, $20,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Idolita, b. c., by Monaco-Edith, (Marsh) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Extasy, b. f., by Baron Wilkes-Ethelwyn, (C. Marvin) | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Rita E., s. f., by Ashland Wilkes-Mollie Medium, (B. Kenny) | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| Irma Electrite, b. f., by Electrite-Anthem, (Nelson) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| My Trick, br. c., by Milroi-Electric, (Joe Rhea) | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| Gracie Onward, ch. f., by Onward-Grace V., (C. Beachy) | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| X. L.'s Brother, b. f., (Milan) | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| Carbine, gr. g., (Starr) | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Crystalline, b. f., (Stout) | dis. | | |
| Red Arthur, b. c., (Cunningham) | dis. | | |
| Miriam Logan, br. f., (West) | dis. | | |
| Kellar, b. c., (Williams) | 9 | dr. | |

Time—2:12½; 2:11½; 2:14.

## RACING AT CHARTER OAK.

### Trotting Contests Marked by Close Finishes, the Favorites Winning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—The racing at Charter Oak Park to-day was marked by close finishes and the winning of the favorites. Owyhee took the 2:19 trot without difficulty, and Lady of the Manor won out in the 2:07 pace, Geers driving a sensational finish in the third heat, passing Nicol B. and Prince Albert within ten feet of the wire. The unfinished race of Monday, the 2:30 trot, was won by Hallie Rockett without difficulty. Charlie Herr was the favorite in the 2:13 trot and took the first heat, but was fairly cut out of the second within a yard of the wire by Peter the Great. No more heats in that race could be trotted, owing to darkness. Kitty Newman, one of the starters in the Charter Oak Stakes Monday, fractured her right fore ankle. It was not discovered until after she was distanced.

Summary:

The Sycamore, 2:30, trotting; purse, $3,000; three in five.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hallie Rockett, b. m., by Hal. Dillard, (Gilligan) | 1 | 2 | 2 1 1 |
| Valpa, b. m., by Darknight, (Miller) | 2 | 1 | 1 3 3 |
| Volo, b. g., (Cheney) | 4 | 3 | 3 2 2 |
| Venus II., b. m., (McHenry) | 3 | 4 | 4 4 4 |
| Ed. Winters, (Walker) | Dis. | | |

Time—2:11; 2:09½; 2:11; 2:12; 2:13.

2:19 trotting; purse, $3,375; three in five.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Owyhee, b. h., by Charles Derby, (McHenry) | 7 | 1 | 1 1 |
| L. H. Chase, ch. m., by Young Fullerton, (Shillinlaw) | 1 | 2 | 7 4 |
| Excel, b. g., (J. O'Neil) | 3 | 7 | 2 2 |
| Sadie M., b. m., (McDowell) | 2 | 3 | 8 5 |
| Del Espri, b. g., (Miller) | 4 | 8 | 3 3 |
| Dorothea S., blk. m., (McLoughlin) | 6 | 6 | 4 8 |
| Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Eckers) | 8 | 5 | 5 9 |
| Lucretiva, b. m., (Hdye) | 5 | 8 | 6 7 |
| Temper, ch. m., (Saunders) | 9 | 9 | 9 3 |

Time—2:14½; 2:12¾; 2:13¾.

2:07 Class, Pacing.—Purse $1,500; three in five.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince, (Walker) | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Nicol B., b. s., (McLoughlin) | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| Hontas Crooke, ch. s., (Saunders) | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Democracy, gr. s., (Cahill) | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., (O'Neil) | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Hydrogeta, b. s., (McCarthy) | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| Choral, b. m., (Kinney) | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Passing Belle, b. m., (Burch) | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Courier Journal, blk. h., (Golden) | 8 | 9 | 7 |

Time—2:06¾; 2:05¾; 2:08¾.

The Old Hickory, 2:12, Class, Trotting —Purse $2,225, three in five, (unfinished.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charlie Herr, br. h., by Alfred G., Keliey | 1 | 2 |
| Peter the Great, b. h., (Titer) | 5 | 1 |
| Fred Kohl, blk. s., (Dickerson) | 2 | 3 |
| Ed Lerch, br. g., (McDonald) | 3 | 6 |
| Queen Alfred, b. m., (Clark) | 4 | 5 |
| Norvet, (McKenney) | 11 | 4 |
| Piloteen, b. m., (Conklin) | 6 | 7 |
| Bonnatella, b. m., (Ames) | 7 | 8 |
| Ruby, b. m., (Kenney) | 9 | 10 |
| Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers) | 10 | 9 |
| Kate McCracken, b. m., (Earing) | 8 | dr |

Time—2:10; 2:08¾.

## "JIMMY" MICHAEL'S HORSES.

### Bicyclist Questions the Right of J. M. Murphy to Sell the Animals.

James Michael, the bicycle rider, was complainant in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday against J. M. Murphy of Torrington, Conn., to whom he had paid $2,000 for four race horses. The transaction took place on Aug. 14. Michael claims he discovered that Murphy was not, as he had said, sole owner of the horses, and obtained a warrant for his arrest.

When the case came before Magistrate Zeller yesterday an adjournment was taken because of the absence of Michael's counsel, and the examination will take place at 2 o'clock to-day. Murphy, in the meantime, is in the custody of Detective Graves of the Central Office, who brought him from Torrington.

Michael claims that the horses were never delivered to him, and that John S. Campbell is a part owner in them. Michael in his affidavit states that he is twenty-three years old, and lives at 602 Sixth Avenue. Murphy was paroled in custody of the detective. He says he had a right to sell the horses.

### Postponed Races at Berkeley Oval.

The final heats for the amateur championships of the National Cycling Association, which were postponed at Berkeley Oval on Saturday last owing to rain, will be run off on that track on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 9. The events to be decided will be the championships at one-quarter, one-half, and one mile, and two and five miles. All the heats of the mile race will be run on the same day. A middle-distance motor-paced race between the best amateurs in the country is being arranged.

### Australian Team Not Coming Here.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—M. J. Darling, the Captain of the Australian cricketers at present making a tour of this country, when asked to-day about the reiterated rumors that the eleven would visit the United States, said definitely there was no truth in the report and that the team would not visit America this year.

### Ryan Reaches Washington in 26 Hours

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Postal Telegraph messenger, Frank J. Ryan, who started yesterday from New York on his bicycle to deliver a message in Washington, arrived to-day, covering the distance in twenty-six hours, ten hours ahead of his schedule.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## New Yorks Win in Chicago Through Gettig's Good Pitching.

## BROOKLYN AGAIN VICTORIOUS

### The Leaders Easily Outplay the Pittsburgs—Bostons Win Two Games from the Clevelands.

#### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 75 | 35 | .682 |
| Boston | 70 | 42 | .625 |
| Philadelphia | 71 | 44 | .617 |
| Baltimore | 66 | 43 | .606 |
| Cincinnati | 61 | 49 | .555 |
| St. Louis | 64 | 53 | .547 |
| Chicago | 57 | 57 | .500 |
| Pittsburg | 55 | 58 | .487 |
| New York | 49 | 61 | .445 |
| Louisville | 49 | 62 | .441 |
| Washington | 39 | 73 | .348 |
| Cleveland | 19 | 98 | .162 |

#### Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 3.
Boston, 9; Cleveland, 1 (first game.) Boston, 11; Cleveland, 3 (second game.)
Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; Louisville, 7.
Washington, 13; St. Louis, 7.

#### Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.

# The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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|---|---|
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|---|---|
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| | |
|---|---|
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TWELVE PAGES.


### THE PRESIDENT ON THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Our troops in the Philippines, the Eighth Army Corps, will read with keen pleasure the words in their praise uttered by their Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, in his brief address at Pittsburg. Next to his own sense of duty well done, the soldier's highest reward is the commendation of his commander. The President was not grudging in his compliments, either. He made it clear that he thought our troops in the Philippines are good soldiers and that they have fought bravely and well. We reproduce a few sentences from his address:

> Their service—and they understood it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them, and where both have exacted their victims.
>
> They did not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympathizers at home. They had no part or patience with the men, few in number, happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends. They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor.

This fine and grateful recognition of the heroism and discipline of the American soldiers in the East will give pleasure not only to the men in the ranks and their officers, but to the American people. They like to see their President thus thoughtful of the soldiers who in circumstances of very great difficulty, danger, and discomfort have fought an unreasonable enemy "who should have been our friends."

But we wish the President had contented himself with praise of the soldiers. We know that he has been wantonly assailed by the anti-imperialists. They have given him great provocation, and, though a President, he is human. But the men who have provoked these scathing words are so "few in number." When the great body of the people are with him, and almost without distinction of party heartily support this policy in the new possessions, surely the "few in number" might be passed by.

Criticism that is neither just nor reasonable need not disturb Mr. MCKINLEY. Indeed, when anti-imperialism drops into verse to inform him that History's pen "shall pillory in letters black" his name "upon the scroll of lasting shame" we think the Executive midriff might yield to the emotion of mirth, audible and unrestrained. Every sensible person in the private station laughs at such stuff. Why should we deny to our President the same privilege?

### THE VALUE OF "LISTING."

What is the exact value of "listing" for a stock dealt in on the Exchange?

This question may have occurred to readers of the statement of the American Steel and Wire Company to the committee which was published in THE TIMES yesterday morning. It was a pretty full statement, and, so far as an outsider can judge, gave a good deal of valuable information to the intending investor. It is evident that the managers of the corporation placed some store by the privilege of listing, and, in order to secure it, were ready to go into more detail as to their business than is generally accorded. It is equally plain that there are stocks as to which those who control them are apparently indifferent to that privilege. What is the difference?

As we understand it, it is simply that the privilege of listing is accorded to those stocks as to which the officers of the corporations are willing to submit to the Stock List Committee such statements as may be from time to time required of them for publication. In a general way the listed stocks are those as to which the dealer—investor or speculator—can know something, and the others are those as to which he can know practically nothing. In a rough manner it may be said that one class is for investors and the other for speculators. But this rough classification will not bear too close inspection. It cannot be inferred, for instance, that the Stock Exchange guarantees that the information furnished will be adequate or entirely accurate, or that it will be provided at such frequent intervals as to cover all considerable changes in the value of the listed stocks. If that were the case, the Exchange would assume the position of guardian of the interests of the customers of its members to a degree that has never prevailed, and is not likely soon to prevail. It may be asked, indeed, why the Exchange, after it has enforced the condition of a full statement, and has the right to require further statements as often and as full as its committee may think proper, should not insist that these should be complete, frequent, and sufficient to enable any investor to form an accurate judgment on any listed stock. The answer would probably be that the course of the Exchange is decided by the average sentiment of its members and their customers, and that this does not demand any greater strictness than is now observed.

There is, however, a tendency toward greater caution and thoroughness in the management of the Exchange, and with the growth of accumulated capital seeking safe rather than extraordinarily profitable placement, this tendency is likely to develop. The time may not be far distant when a department at least of the business of the Exchange will be conducted under strict safeguards such as the Exchange could enforce with ease if it once determined to do so.

### IS IT OUR DREYFUS CASE?

It is very fortunate for Capt. O. M. CARTER, now or lately of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, that WAYNE MACVEAGH is his counsel. Because this counsel is as well known for his character as for his ability. "Legal ethics" are often puzzling to laymen, who cannot make out how far they authorize a lawyer to go in pursuance of his retainer. But there is a line which is assuredly drawn by all lawyers who are also gentlemen and men of honor. Mr. MACVEAGH would, for all we know, have felt justified as a lawyer in pointing out the discrepancies and improbabilities and irregularities that had been committed in the prosecution of a client whom he nevertheless believed to be guilty. But what we may be perfectly certain Mr. MACVEAGH would not do in pursuance of a retainer from a client whom he believed to be guilty is to assert at the outset of his brief that he began his investigation of the case under a strong impression that his client "must be guilty," and that, in his own words, "a most careful study of the evidence in the case has completely satisfied me that Capt. CARTER is as innocent a man as I am." Mr. MACVEAGH does not say a thing like that without believing it. And he says it after an investigation which has given him a knowledge of the case such as not more than three or four other men can possibly possess. We will not say that such a statement is conclusive. We will say that it raises an immense presumption.

The strength of the case against Capt. CARTER in the public mind is this, that the verdict of a court-martial sentencing him to dismissal from the army has not been executed after nearly two years. The presumption that this is because it has been "held up" in Washington was entirely natural, as was the further presumption that it had been "held up" at the instance of the man convicted. The potential influence and class feeling in his own profession seemed to raise this presumption. We admit that we shared it, and based upon it comments upon the case. But when we learn that Capt. CARTER has been urging action all this time, the presumption does not appear, but is reversed. It then appears that the class feeling has been operating against him and in favor of his accuser, of the Judge Advocate, who is accused of ignoring the first part of his designation, and of the officers of the court-martial. In other words, revision has been obstructed by "the General Staff," and we have a Dreyfus case of our own.

That seems to be the lamentable but not incredible fact. That is to say, we have a case in which it is by no means certain that justice has been done, and certain that justice has not been done "according to law." Our own National experience bears out Mr. MACVEAGH's disparagement of courts-martial as instruments for the investigation and ascertainment of complicated facts. Whether or not we accept his conclusion that there is no ground for the retrial of Capt. CARTER we must accept his conclusion that there is no ground for his retrial by court-martial. The review of the case makes this very plain. If Capt. CARTER has committed an offense, it is an offense cognizable by civil courts of justice, and to these his accusers should be referred.

### THE TRANSVAAL.

If American readers do not know all the rights of the Transvaal question, it will be their own fault. The current number of The Forum contains a strong statement of the case of the Outlanders, by Mr. THOMAS R. DODD, Secretary of the South African League. And our own columns yesterday included a dispatch from Montreal showing that the Boers of the Transvaal have at last concluded that "a decent regard to the opinions of mankind" required that they should make some statement of their case. For, although the "pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Johannesburg" does not appear in his own remarks as the emissary of the republic, but only as a delegate to a Pan-Presbyterian congress, to be held at Washington, it is unlikely that his congregation has paid his expenses for this latter unexciting purpose.

And we are bound to say that he traverses fully and frankly all the important or plausible statements of the Outlanders, and upon more than one point, and notably upon the point of the dynamite monopoly, of which so much has been made, makes their grievances appear rather trifling and frivolous. Upon the whole, we see no reason to retract what we have so often urged, that there is "an irrepressible conflict," not between Boers and Britons, but between the obsolete civilization which the Boers represent and the modern civilization which the British represent. That the Boers have strong reasons to maintain that they have been ill-treated by the British, and that history bears them out in their contention that force and fraud have been the means of the extension of British South Africa, is quite true; as true as that survivors of the North American Indians have like grievances against ourselves. The answer in each case is the same—that the more advanced civilization simply must, by a decree of nature, overwhelm the less advanced.

But it does not follow that the dispute should be allowed to come to the arbitrament of arms, certainly not that it should be brought there now. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is not likely to be directly disavowed by the Government of which he is a member, at least any more directly disavowed than he was when he was supposed by everybody to be the "friend" alluded to in a public speech by Lord SALISBURY, who looks over your shoulder and tells your opponents what cards are in your hand. But there is a distinct and apparently growing party in England against Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S policy of "rushing things." It is likely to increase with the evidence that a campaign against the Transvaal will be a very serious business, that it will require a big British army, and that the army will not have a holiday of its invasion.

### SECTIONALISM.

In Washington Mr. REED was a National figure. In New York he will be a New York lawyer with a National career to look back on. There is something about the wealth, the selfishness, the unjustified arrogance of New York that cuts it off from the sympathies of the American people. Into the blighting influence of that atmosphere THOMAS BRACKETT REED has taken his Presidential possibilities.—The Chicago Times-Herald.

Can our esteemed Chicago contemporary tell us what possible good purpose is served by these observations about the City of New York? Do the people of Chicago like to read them? Do they relieve a burdened spirit? Do they have a tendency to correct the faults charged against this city and make it more like Chicago—broad, unselfish, self-effacing? We do not set down in sarcasm these supposed qualities of the great Western city. They are simply the antitheses of the bad qualities attributed by our contemporary to New York.

If these derogatory remarks serve no good purpose, they might be omitted as merely superfluous. There is a better reason for omitting them. They do great harm. In a large measure, the animating spirit of Populism and Bryanism, against which The Chicago Times-Herald has fought with energy and intelligence, is made up of envy, hatred, and jealousy of the City of New York. As the biggest and richest city in the country, it is natural that demagogues should seize upon it as a community given over to culpable luxury and always enriching itself at the expense of the rest of the Union. But The Times-Herald is not a demagogue newspaper. Why should it help the demagogues, Populists, and Bryanites in their evil work?

When the readers of intelligent and ordinarily fair-minded Chicago newspapers see New York described in their columns in terms such as would be employed by an irresponsible Populist paper in Arkansas or Nebraska, they are likely to become filled with the sectional spirit of "the West against the East." We do not think that, on reflection, our Chicago contemporary will assert that it is a good thing for the country that this spirit should be encouraged to spread. There is quite enough of it now to give us an anxious and laborious four months every four years.

### MORE POWER TO THEIR ELBOW.

Fired by the prowess of the sculptors in offering an arch to DEWEY and the city, and authorized thereto by a special request on the part of the Committee on Land Parade, the mural painters have sprung to the rescue of the managers of the festival with a plan to decorate the section of Fifth Avenue between Thirty-fourth Street and the arch.

The mural painters differ in some respects from the painters who cling to outer walls on horizontal ladders. They are not as much subject to lead poisoning as the wall painters, though some of them employ an unconscionable amount of white lead in their immortal works, and they often use finer brushes. But they are just as opinionated, and when at work wear garments just as much covered with paint. The mural painters, then, have gathered themselves together, after the first crushing blow of the news of a reduced appropriation, and formulated a plan to do all that is possible with $5,000 instead of the proposed $30,000.

The plan includes a quartet of stands at the four corners of Fifth Avenue, each stand to act as pedestal to a fluted Ionic column upholding a twelve-foot Victory. These pedestals, columns, and figures of Victory will be about forty feet in height and are to be gilt and entwined with ropes of laurel. Thick festoons of laurel are to run from column to column across the streets and avenue. At the corner of each cross street down to Thirty-sixth masts fifty feet high can be erected, bearing on top brass eagles with a spread of six feet, garlands and tablets below, and a wealth of streamers in the navy colors, white and blue. In the centre of every other block between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Streets there will be a twelve-foot pedestal bearing a twelve-foot Victory, all gilt, and decorated with garlands and streamers, with twenty-five-foot masts flanking each pedestal, treated in much the same way—gold, dark green, blue, and white. This plan serves to frame the view as one descends the hill toward Thirty-fourth Street; it acts as an introduction to the arch at Twenty-fourth Street and its outlying double columns, extending by some eight blocks the more decorated portion of the line of march.

This is roughly the plan sketched out by the mural painters and submitted to the Committee on Land Parade. If it is thought meagre, it must be remembered that five thousand dollars do not go a long way. At least it will give a line and a frame, the line of the Victories and the eagles and the framing of the gilt and garlanded poles, while festoons crossing the avenue from the poles on the corners will supply an arbor effect for an important section of the march.

The sum of money is, of course, inadequate. Why not allow the mural painters to carry out this section of Fifth Avenue and raise by public subscription enough to decorate the Plaza and Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to the cathedral, under the supervision or advice of the Society of American Artists?

The mural painters may issue a leaflet addressed to property owners on Fifth Avenue, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Riverside Drive, suggesting that in their decorations they hold as far as possible to the navy colors, white and blue, and drape them, together with such rugs and other joyous color-notes as may be available, from the sills of the third floor downward. This advice is based on the assumption that the colors of the National flag will be so generally in sight that the "navy colors" will form a pleasant variety. Should any other plan be formulated by the Committee on Land Parade and the money be forthcoming, it might be applied, as above suggested, to the blocks on Fifth Avenue above Forty-second Street, leaving to the mural painters the responsibility for their own section further down. This will stimulate them to greater exertions, whereas the intrusion of any other plan on their ground might act as a refrigerant to their zeal.

New York expects to put her best foot forward for the Dewey festival. No one connected with the ceremonies can afford to incur the blame of allowing personal feelings and friendships to stand in the way of the very best results attainable during the coming fortnight. We see what excellent prospect exists of a beautiful line of march under the auspices of the Sculpture Society and the mural painters. It is folly not to call on other bodies of artists and ask their aid, leaving it to them to do what they can with the locality, the time, and the money furnished them.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Newark has a new breed of mosquito. This appalling intelligence is gleaned from one of the papers published in that city. These new mosquitoes are not to be kept out of houses by any of the screens now in use. They are so small that they get into the rooms of the unhappy residents of the flourishing city on the Passaic River and bite them with a ferocity hitherto unknown even in the State which is famous for its mosquitoes. The doctors are trying to comfort the people by telling them that these mosquitoes will eat malaria germs with more avidity than the ordinary New Jersey breed, but the people are not satisfied. Some of them are declaring that their Board of Health ought to do something about it. Just how a Board of Health can consistently take action looking toward the extermination of any insect which will eat the germs of malaria is not explained.

—There does not seem to be much doubt in the minds of foreigners that America is an unmusical country, but for some reason they seem to like our musical instruments. The Musical Age publishes an interesting table of the exports of musical instruments from this country in the year ended June 30, 1899. This report shows that our pianos and organs are going to all the countries of Europe, even Turkey. It is one of our boasts that we make better pianos than the Europeans, and it is to be hoped that, if they continue to import them, the concert of the European powers will hereafter be more harmonious.

—It has often been said that a man does not stop to think when the order comes in a battle to charge, but just ducks his head and goes forward in a sort of wild trance, if there may be said to be such a thing. Certainly something of that sort fell upon Private A. A. SMITH, the cook of Company K of the Colorado regiment in the Philippines. He had gone out to the lines to try to provide the men of his company with some breakfast, when the order to charge was given. He had nothing in his hand but a large spoon, which he had been using to dish out the beans, but he dashed ahead with the other men. The element of comedy disappeared when he found a gun beside the dead body of one of the enemy, and appropriating it, did good execution. But the men of his company have not yet ceased to celebrae his famous charge with the bean spoon. And they are right, for the action of the gallant cook showed that he was made of the stuff of which heroes are manufactured. The war in the Far East has been prolific in incidents which go to show that the average man in this country is of good material.

### AN OPINION OF CROKER.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As a lover of horses and sport generally, his evident liking for England, and his undoubted power of controlling and keeping subservient to his will an organization like Tammany Hall and its satellites, appeal strongly to my English instincts, and I must confess to some bias in his favor when compared with Tweed, whose clumsy and rude methods of plundering were too much even for the passive boss-ridden citizens of New York to stand.

Richard Croker is gentlemanly in his business, delicate in his touch, and his transactions have the merit of a high polish, a bright, honest-looking surface appearance, which reflects just as much as he wishes, and effectually prevents prying eyes from seeing below, and the boldness and brilliancy of the operations which he engineers were never surpassed by the incomparable English genius, another Richard, one Richard Turpin, who, living in these times, would have made his pile as a political boss, instead of being a "shooting star which fell [from a tree] to rise no more."

The energy and concentration to a purpose which has raised Mr. Croker from a poor Irish lad to his present powerful position as dictator of New York is remarkable; nothing short of a genius in men and affairs could control the chief magistrate of a mighty city whose citizens are world-renowned for their acuteness and business acumen, a police force which physically would make the finest regiment of men ever placed in a field of battle, a devoted body-guard of which even Mr. Croker should be proud to have at his beck and call. The power of a man must be great when he can make or unmake Mayors, and hold the Captains and commanders of such a police force as New York boasts of in the palms of his hands; also the city officials who have the handling of the city's finances.

But the most remarkable thing about Mr. Richard Croker seems to me that, though his will is autocratic in New York, he holds no official political position himself, but stands outside the mass of office holders, with which he plays much as a cat does with a mouse, or molds in his hands as so much plastic clay. He pulls the strings, and the puppets act, while the audience, the citizens of America's proudest city, pay for looking on, and the lookers on seem quite willing and patient to watch indefinitely a play in which corruption and bribery dance unabashed before their eyes.

Richard Croker appears to be a type of man evolved from those lower motives which cause men to enter American politics for selfish and mercenary objects alone, content to leave the high and noble interests of their country in the hands of some honest men, true patriots, whose deeds are stamped with the principles by which they themselves are guided.

As a political boss Mr. Croker is probably no better and no worse than others before him, or others which will succeed him, if the whole false system which makes him a possibility, (a dead certainty at present,) is not wiped out of existence. E. S.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

### THE TIMES AND CATHOLICISM.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I would like to refer to the communication which you were broad-minded enough to print in to-day's correspondence from "An American Roman Catholic." A person evidently so badly self-hypnotized as regards his Americanism, his Catholicity, and himself as to send along a letter which contains no criticism, gives no idea of what he is complaining of, beyond some allusion—or delusion—to some remarks about the Roman Catholics of Westchester which appeared in your article, "Heresy and Arson," which gave me the impression of merely pointing to the absurdity of connecting the recent fire with any religious differences that may have existed between the Rev. Dr. Clendenin and any one else.

Your correspondent states his conviction of having "nursed a viper" by being a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the past. He evidently was in a state of "chaos of thought and passion all confused," as he omitted when penning his epistle to affix his signature, yet the latter part of his letter indicates the venomous disposition peculiar to anoymous letter writers, "Qualis ubi in lucem coluber, mala graminta pastus."

Before writing another anonymous letter breathing a poor, vain desire of doing injury to a newspaper because of even a difference of opinion, a terrible crime no doubt to "An American Roman Catholic," I would suggest that he study the moral of the following: Years ago a Frenchman given to unscrupulous scribbling—one Chevrier—died, and his friends set it abroad that he had been poisoned.

"Poisoned!" exclaimed Sophie Arnould, the great actress, when she heard the rumor, "Then he must have sucked his own pen."

It is a surprise to me, Mr. Editor, that you should have broken your rule as regads anonymous letters, though the letter from A. Johnson, who complains that you laud Romanism of late in your columns, explains the departure, as the contrasting views are striking; but Mr. Johnson's objections are expressed in a manly, honest way, and too entirely straightforward to be connected with "An American Roman Catholic's" production. I have no wish to pose as a champion defending my daily paper, but when a man tells me THE NEW YORK TIMES does not act up to its motto of "All the news that's fit to print," why I am going to differ; yes, indeed.

PHARMOS.

New York, Aug. 27, 1899.

### Duties on Tourists' Effects.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Returning, after a sojourn of many years abroad to my native land and city, I can scarcely imagine or describe my feelings of excitement and joy, patriotic and otherwise. But, alas! A grievous shock was given them, and my patriotism damped by the outrageous, uncalled-for action of the Custom House officials.

I had just been passing through six countries abroad with an American kodak, and in not a single instance was it even looked at, being rightly regarded as my personal property, or, e. g., my watch, &c. On landing here, however, both on board and on the dock it was questioned, and in spite of my protest that the kodak had been many months in use, and that I was certain it was an American one, I was compelled to pay entrance duty of $4.50! A few days thereafter, on opening the kodak to put in a new film I saw "Rochester, N. Y.," marked plainly inside, and consequently I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, complaining of the assessment. Reply came, "under consideration." After waiting some time in vain, I wrote again, giving good references here, and stating that the Custom House mark of officials was still visible on the kodak. And now reply comes, "Identification would now be impossible, and, moreover, you should have filed a complaint within ten days." In other words, this glorious country of ours has yet to learn common civility, to treat a gentleman in a gentlemanly way, and not to act as though every one were a liar until proved the contrary, and this great and rich country must still be taught not to act the miser. Yet, what can one expect from a land which taxes art, which has no country, the only civilized land which does so, and that, too, when all our art comes from and is loaned free in the great sculpture and painting galleries abroad?

W. WHITEWRIGHT STUART.

New York, Aug. 26, 1899.

### NUGGETS.

**Little to Choose Between Them.**

"Dorothy, women act like idiots in a bargain rush."

"Well, Richard, don't forget how men act scuffling for supper on an excursion steamer."—Chicago Record.

**The Best Authority.**

Hettie—Harry is a man always to be trusted. He has never deceived me.

Clara—But how do you know that?

Hettie—Know it? Why, he told me so himself only last evening.—Boston Transcript.

**Getting Even.**

"One great trouble wif dishere world," said Uncle Eben, "is dat ev'ybody 'magines dat some one is tryin' ter git de best of 'im an' dat he's gotter git de bes' o' some one else so's ter keep even."—Washington Star.

**A Golden Opportunity.**

"I'll wager something handsome that the Rev. Dr. Pilger wishes he hadn't gone away on his Summer vacation and left his parish in charge of young Psalmson."

"What did young Psalmson do?"

"Married the richest widow in the church, and she's promised to set him up in a parish of his own."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### AT RENNES.

Blanche Mary Channing in Boston Journal.

Land of the lilies of gold,
Land of the lilies of white—
Ah! can it be that your story is told?
Sullied the banner the Maiden of old
Carried unstained to the fight?

Banner of Jeanne—shall it be
Trampled and trailed in the mire?
Trailed in the mire of black slander and base—
Fouled with the slime of eternal disgrace?
Better been burned on her pyre!

Ah! Sweet Pucelle! were you here—
Virgin of vision and voice—
Now, as of yore in the cold, mocking ring
Formed of false faces that feigned the true King,
Swift and assured were your choice.

Swift would you pass where he stands,
Innocent—tortured—defamed—
Swift would you go to him—kneel to him—cry:
"Give back our honor that France may not die!"
Crown the pale brow they have shamed.

Land of the lilies of gold,
Land of the lilies of white,
Shake off the stupor of falsehood; be brave;
Burn out the ulcer the body to save—
Think upon Jeanne and the Right!

## FOREIGN POLICY DEFENDED

### American Bar Association Discusses Imperialism in East.

### SLAVERY MAY BE TOLERATED

**Reports on International and Commercial Law—Sir William Kennedy on Punishment of Crime.**

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—When the American Bar Association resumed its session this morning it was apparent that the number of delegates had very greatly increased. The Aldermanic Chamber was filled. Among those present were many of the most famous lawyers of the country. A number of new members were elected at the morning session, one of whom is John G. Milburn, President of the Pan-American Exposition Company.

The chief business of the day was hearing the set addresses of the programme, and the reports of various committees. Most of these dealt, appropriately, with questions arising out of or suggested by the war with Spain.

Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky was the first speaker. He made the annual address of the association, and his views were liberally applauded. His speech was in part as follows:

"At the meeting of this association last year, doubt was expressed by your distinguished President concerning the propriety, at that time, of discussing the results of the overwhelming victories on land and sea which had attended our arms; but now that peace has been restored, so far as the two contending nations are concerned, the field of diplomacy and the work of the diplomat no longer impose the duty of silence. The problems of the future and the duties of the present demand serious consideration and invite exhaustive discussion. That discussion can nowhere find a more appropriate theatre than this distinguished assemblage of American lawyers, whose object is the advancement of the science of jurisprudence.

"While the treaty of peace with Spain was yet unconsidered by the Senate, the point was made that the acquisition of sovereignty over the Philippines would impose the duty of ultimately erecting States out of their territory, on the ground that all territory acquired by the Government, except such as may be necessary for coaling stations, the correction of boundaries, and similar Government purposes, must be acquired and governed with the purpose of eventually organizing it into States suitable for admission into the Union.

"The Constitution confers absolutely on the Government of the Union the power of making war and of making treaties, consequently that Government possesses the power of acquiring territory either by conquest or by treaty.

"This was the deliverance of the Supreme Court on the first occasion that tribunal found it necessary to decide this great question. Mr. Jefferson doubted the existence of the power when he treated for the purchase of Louisiana, but it is now so universally conceded as to render it axiomatic.

IS IMPERIAL RULE CONSISTENT?

"It is said to be inconsistent with the fundamental idea of free institutions for this Government to retain territory under its imperial rule and deny the people the customary local institutions. In the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, it was said "that a power in the General Government to obtain and hold colonies and dependent territories, over which they (Congress) might legislate without restriction, would be inconsistent with its own existence in its present form." Congress will not legislate over the Philippines without restriction. In Murphy vs. Ramsey (114 U. S.) it was declared "that the people of the United States, as sovereign owners of the National Territories, have supreme power over them and their inhabitants. In the exercise of this sovereign dominion they are represented by the Government of the United States, to whom all powers of government have been delegated, subject only to such restrictions as are expressed in the Constitution, or are necessarily implied in its terms, * * * though it may be admitted in respect to this that it is not absolute and unlimited. * * * The personal and civil rights of the inhabitants of the Territories are secured to them as to other citizens by the principles of Constitutional liberty, which restrains all agencies of government, State and National."

"While the United States has supreme power over the National territories and their inhabitants, and while all the discretion incident to legislative power is vested in Congress for making rules and regulations respecting them, yet this sovereign dominion is to be exercised subject to the restraints expressed in the Constitution, and in harmony with the principles of free institutions. The inhabitants of the territories can demand no political rights. Practically speaking, they are the wards of the General Government, without political rights or political status. It rests with Congress to say whether any of the people resident in a territory shall exercise the rights of suffrage in the election of their local officers, and that right, when granted, may be freely taken away, but notwithstanding all this, "the personal and civil rights of the inhabitants of the territories are secured to them as to every citizen by the principles of Constitutional liberty, which restrain all the agencies of government, State and National.'"

SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

As to slavery in the Philippines, he said:

"Mr. Lincoln treated the freeing of the slave as subordinate to the preservation of the Union. A great contest was being settled by the arbitrament of war, and, in his opinion, the slave could await the progress of events for the application in his behalf of the principle that liberty and the pursuit of happiness are among the inalienable rights with which men are endowed by their Creator.

"This principle cannot be literally enforced in the adjustment of our relations with the Philippines, but the declaration is to be kept in view as a great fundamental doctrine, controlling, as far as circumstances will permit, the organization and preservation of orderly administration, though its literal application may for the time be denied, as our fathers denied it, when it leads to anarchy and lawlessness or renders stable and orderly government impossible, or increases the difficulties in the way of establishing liberal institutions.

"The Filipinos have never been free. For nearly 350 years they have lived under the arbitrary control of the Spanish Crown. In submitting to the authority of the United States they surrender no privilege or immunity. It cannot be that their right to a Government to which they give their consent is more sacred than was the like right to the people of the seceding States.

"In January, 1849, an amendment was offered to one of the Appropriation bills pending in the Senate of the United States, to 'extend the Constitution of the United States' to the territories recently acquired from Mexico. Discussing that proposition, Mr. Webster said:

"'Let me say, that in this general sense there is no such thing as extending the Constitution. The Constitution is extended over the United States and over nothing else, and can extend over nothing else. It cannot be extended over anything except the old States and the new States which shall come in hereafter when they do come.'

"Controverting this broad statement, Mr. Calhoun replied that the Constitution 'is the supreme law, not within the limits of the States of this Union merely, but wherever our flag waves—wherever our authority goes, the Constitution in part goes. Not all its provisions certainly, but all its suitable provisions,' but in the same connection, Mr. Calhoun declared that 'the territories belong to us—they are ours, that is to say, they are the property of the States of the Union, and we, as the representatives of these States, have the right to exercise all that authority and jurisdiction which ownership carries with it.'

"If failure attends our efforts, it will be but another instance of defeated hopes and disappointed expectations. But if by holding up the hands of those who aspire to orderly and stable institutions we shall open the way to a home government, under which individual rights will be respected, domestic tranquillity insured, and life, liberty, and property protected, by the fixed and regular administration of just and equal laws, we shall give another and striking evidence of man's capacity for self-government, and over and above all considerations of pecuniary or commercial advantages, however great they may be, we shall be compensated for the blood and treasure we have expended and may expend, by the consciousness of having secured to the inalienable rights of man a wider field, and to free institutions the opportunity to extend their blessings to the human family in a quarter of the world in which despotism has had its undisputed reign from the earliest period of recorded time."

When Senator Lindsay had concluded, the reports of standing committees were called for. The Committees on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure, and on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar had no reports to make.

BANKRUPT LAW FAVORED.

The Committee on Commercial Law made its report, and promised to report next year upon the subject of involuntary bankruptcy. Its report for this year is, in part, as follows:

"Your Committee on Commercial Law are of the opinion:

"1. That a bankrupt law is wise and beneficent legislation.

"2. That the general features of the present bankrupt law should have the approval and support of the bar and the commercial community.

"3. That whatever amendments are made to the provisions of the law relating to voluntary bankruptcy should be in the line of a better protection to the creditor against fraud in the bankruptcy proceedings.

"4. That the amendments to the provisions of the law relating to involuntary bankruptcy should be along the lines of a better remedy for the creditor for fraud, actual or contemplated, on the part of the debtor previous to the institution of bankruptcy proceedings

"5. That the ideal bankrupt law is one that

"(a) Allows every honest debtor to procure a speedy discharge from his obligations upon the surrender of all his property;

"(b) Gives every creditor a complete remedy against actual or contemplated fraud on the part of the debtor;

"(c) Punishes all fraud on the part of debtor or creditor with relentless severity.

"We are aware that it may be difficult to realize this ideal, but we believe that the committee next year may be able to propose amendments that will do something toward perfecting the law, and we recommend that the Committee on Commercial Law for next year be instructed to make a further report on the subject at the next meeting, with such recomendations as it may deem advisable."

The committee was requested to proceed with its work in the direction of perfecting the bankrupt law.

The Committee on International Law, of which Everett P. Wheeler is Chairman, reviewed in its report the principal events of the year, calling special attention to the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, and the circular of the Czar. It then asked for the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the American Bar Association renews with emphasis the strong declarations made by it in 1896 and 1897 in favor of the adjustment of controversies between nations by the medium of enlightened international arbitration, expresses its great satisfaction that the efforts which have been made to establish so beneficent a principle have culminated in the adoption at The Hague of a wise and statesmanlike agreement for that purpose, and its earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will approve the convention at The Hague, and that the Administration will take such steps as may be proper to carry it into effect."

This was unanimously adopted.

The following cable message was sent to President Choate:

"Choate, Ambassador, London:

"American Bar Association, in session at Buffalo, sends greetings and best wishes, and regrets your inability to attend."

The Committee on Grievances offered a resolution of sympathy with Maître Labori, the defender of Dreyfus, but it was tabled on a close vote.

IMPROVING TRADEMARK LAWS.

The Committee on Trademarks submitted a report on treaties and conventions for the protection of industrial property, and with special reference to the convention of Paris of 1883, "which gives to our citizens the same rights in other countries adhering to the convention as to their own citizens, and especially removes certain dangers to inventors of the loss of their inventions."

The rest of the report follows:

"Certain propositions of amendment to the convention, of great interest to our people, are now pending. They relate to the duration of the period of delay of priority, to the forfeiture of patents for non-working, to the admission of trademarks to registration, to the usurpation of marks used but not registered, to unfair competition, ('concurrence déloyale.')

"It is clear that these propositions are of the greatest importance to our inventors and merchants. The market for the inventions of our citizens abroad has heretofore been a very restricted one, because of the difficulty of sufficiently early application for a patent, the requirement of working, &c. We grant patents most liberally to foreigners, and that after a long use here. Not so abroad, where the condition of secrecy before the application for a patent is imposed. We remember the requirement of a tax on the patent, nor the working of the invention in this country, but abroad both are generally required.

"Our merchants are also vitally interested in the propositions in relation to trade marks. Our foreign commerce is largely affected by the protection granted to marks, and by the peculiar packing of goods."

The Committee on Law Reporting made a report in which it recommended that law reporters form an association in order to secure uniformity of style.

Resolutions expressing the sorrow of the members of the association on the death of former President Thomas J. Semmes of Louisiana were adopted.

The Committee on Appeals from Orders Appointing Receivers was instructed to continue its work to secure a proper Federal law.

STATE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

In the afternoon session Sir William R. Kennedy, a Justice of the High Court of Justice of England, was introduced, and delivered an address on "State Punishment of Crime." He spoke, in part, as follows:

"I think it would be desirable, although probably it would now practically be very difficult, to create in the language of the law a classification of crime which would pointedly distinguish punishable acts which are essentially immoral as well as illegal from punishable acts which are immoral only in so far as they involve violation of our duty to obey the law of our country. The terms 'crime' and 'criminal' ought, I suggest, technically as well as in popular language to 'connote,' as the late Mr. Justice Stephen puts it, 'guilt of a more serious character than that which is involved in a mere infringement of the law as defined by Austin.'

"What is the central, the dominant idea of the State punishment of crime? Certainly it is not vengeance. Perhaps a trace of this parentage of punishment still lingers in what has been called the litigious form of our criminal procedure. But, while revenge may have been historically the parent of punishment, yet 'punishment by its transfer from the injured party to the Judge has struck a deeper and a purer spring of righteousness in man's nature and now draws from it alone its true supply.'

"The needful measure of punishment, viewed in relation to repression, will obviously vary in different localities and at different times. Essential requisites for the purpose of repression, which must always and everywhere be provided, are the definiteness and certainty of the punishment, and, as far as possible, and with due allowance for the largely varying circumstances of extenuation or aggravation which cases in the same class present, its systematic application.

"Punishment must not be dwarfed until it ceases to have a deterrent effect upon the evildoer himself. And it must ever be remembered, in respect of habitual offenders, that, while they are at large, they are dealing moral death around among the young and innocent, whose last struggles of virtuous resistance they may triumphantly overcome by pointing to the triviality of the punishment which awaits the detection of the crime. Lenity such as this is not merely misapplied, but downright cruelty. There is, I think, a profound truth in the recorded saying of the great Duke of Wellington: 'They may talk of punishment as cruel, but there is nothing so inhuman as impunity.'

"In regard to the habitual criminal, my own experience and study lead me to think that we ought to persevere in seeking a more satisfactory solution of the difficult problem of his treatment. For my part, as long as he lives, I must refuse to regard him as absolutely beyond hope of reformation."

The Special Committee on Title to Real Estate recommended that "the Revised Statutes of the United States should be amended so as to provide that liens for taxes against real estate should not be valid against any bona fide purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, unless, before the record of the instrument under which he claims, the officer charged with the collection of the tax shall file with the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the district in which the property is situated a statement containing the name of the person liable to pay such tax, together with the amount of the same, with any interest, penalties, and costs that may have accrued in addition thereto, and it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the several District Courts of the United States to enter among the court records in a separate book kept for that purpose the names of the persons liable for any such tax, together with the amounts due from each, with interest, penalties, and costs that may have accrued in addition thereto."

# REBELS WINNING VICTORIES

## Santo Domingo Revolutionists Now Hold Many Towns.

## SAID TO FAVOR ANNEXATION

### Plan, It Is Said, to Overthrow the Government and to Ask for United States Intervention.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 29.—news has reached here from Santo Domingo confirming the defeat by the revolutionists of Gen. Pepin, in command of a Government force, who lost thirty men killed and had forty of his soldiers captured. In addition, Gen. Pepin was compelled to abandon a convoy of provisions.

Further fighting has taken place near Monte Christi between the revolutionists under Gen. Davarro and the Government troops commanded by Gen. Guelito. Details of this engagement have not yet reached here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from United States Consul Simpson at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo:

"All towns in this district except Monte Christi in possession of revolutionists. This town (Puerto Plata) surrendered yesterday.

"SIMPSON."

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 29.—Nelson B. Clark of Boston, who has just arrived here from Santo Domingo, confirms the recent advices as to the situation of affairs in that republic. But he adds that the revolution is so essentially national and devoid of personal, political element that the adherents of Jimenes are advising him not to come to Santo Domingo for the present.

What the people are clamoring for is not a mere change in the political personnel, but good government with financial solvency, with which they associate the idea of American annexation or protectorate.

This, Mr. Clark adds, is the sole present object of the revolution, and the industrial and commercial conditions are such that the entire nation indorses the annexation scheme as the only real solution.

The Government censorship prevents correspondents from cabling the truth, and the same applies to Haiti, which, sympathetically, desires to suppress the revolution.

These are the fundamental features of the disturbance in Santo Domingo. If they are not diverted by political machinations the insurgents will depose the Government and ask for American intervention.

# GEN. WOOD ARRESTS JIMINEZ.

### He Will Not Permit the Presidential Aspirant to Proceed to Santo Domingo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 29.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, who arrived here yesterday with his two sons, by the south coast steamer but was not allowed to land, came ashore to-day and was placed under arrest by the order of Gen. Leonard Wood, the military Governor, who will not permit him to proceed to Santo Domingo, except after instructions to that effect from Havana.

Gen. Jimenes is very indignant at the treatment to which he is subjected, though he does not attempt to conceal his intention to proceed to Santo Domingo and to become President of the new republic.

Although yesterday he declined to be interviewed, alleging that he was always misrepresented by the press, he talked freely to-day. Gen. Jimenes said that when Gen. Heureaux, the late President of Santo Domingo, was assassinated, he cabled to his friends in Santo Domingo to do nothing until his arrival. The principal portion of the revolutionary forces complied with this request, but, he asserted, his detention by the Americans had forced a general outbreak, which would probably be successful immediately, and would certainly accomplish its purpose within ten days after his arrival in the country.

He said he had received cabled information to-day that the revolutionists held practically the whole republic, except the capital, Santo Domingo. He referred to Gen. Gomez as "my particular friend," but said the latter was in no way involved in Dominican affairs.

In reply to the question as to whether expeditions in his interest were leaving Cuba, he criticised the action of Gen. Wood in preventing the departure of the one recently organized at Baracoa. He would not say definitely whether there were others planning to leave.

Gen. Jimenes talked in an entertaining way of the conditions and resources of Santo Domingo. The corruption of the old Government, he said, had exasperated the entire people, who for many years had been desirous that he should return and lead the insurrection. He responded with feeling to a toast to the "Future President of Santo Domingo." A close examination of his twenty-six trunks revealed no arms.

# FUTURE OF SANTO DOMINGO.

### Plans of the Revolutionary Party for Its Government Outlined by New York Representative.

Adriano Grullon, the representative in this city of the revolutionary party in Santo Domingo, in an interview yesterday took occasion to correct the spelling of the name of the leader of the revolution and candidate for the Presidency. He said that his chief's name was Gen. Jimenes, and not Jiminez, or Jimenez, as it has been printed in the newspapers of this country.

Mr. Grullon said that he had received no dispatches from Santo Domingo since Monday, but judging from the latest press and private advices he had no doubt that the revolutionary party would be in complete control of the country within a few days.

"This has been almost a bloodless revolution," he said, "and there is not likely to be any serious fighting. The old Government recognizes that the people desire a change, and is yielding as rapidly as the leaders of the revolution reach the various cities. In a very short time conditions will be ripe for Gen. Jimenes to proceed to the island, not as a dictator, but as the chosen President of the Republic.

"I cannot understand the action of the United States authorities in Cuba toward Gen. Jimenes, first in arresting him, and again on Monday in refusing to permit him to land at Santiago de Cuba. It seems to me either that the situation cannot be understood in Washington or that some powerful influence is at work there against the Dominican revolutionary party, possibly with a view to continuing the present disturbed condition until such time as it might appear proper for the United States to step in and seize and annex the island. It may as well be understood that annexation is out of the question. In the first place, other countries, particularly Germany, have interests in Santo Domingo which would impel them to resist any attempt of the United States to assume control of affairs there, and, secondly, the Dominicans feel competent to govern themselves. They had a good Government until foreigners came in, and, with the assistance of the corrupt Heureaux Government, started speculative schemes which ruined the credit of the island.

"While we oppose annexation, we of the revolutionary party are most friendly to the United States, and one of the first aims of the new administration which is certain to be in power within a short time, will be to establish closer commercial relations with this country by means of a reciprocal tariff arrangement. A Minister will be sent to Washington as soon as the new Government is established with authority to open negotiations for a tariff agreement.

"At present all the tobacco raised in Santo Domingo is sent to Germany, because it is excluded from the United States by the high tariff. The principal exports from the island to this country are sugar and logwood, and it imports from here flour, lumber, and machinery. The foreign trade of the island has been practically ruined by the violent fluctuations of its paper currency, but the new Government will inaugurate a sound financial system, and after that there will be reason to expect a renewal of prosperity."

Mr. Grullon spoke kindly of Gen. Figuereo, the present Acting President of Santo Domingo, who assumed the reins of Government after the assassination of Heureaux. He was not inclined to blame Figuereo for the alleged evils of the Heureaux administration. He intimated that the Acting President himself was not bitterly opposed to the revolutionary party. Figuereo, he said, was a dark mulatto, and not a white man, as he had been represented in pictures in this country. Mr. Grullon had before him a newspaper cut of Gen. Figuereo, which, as he said, looked like the leader of a German singing society, and which afforded him great amusement.

Mr. Grullon was asked for an opinion of Gen. Moscoso, who recently proclaimed himself the head of a Dominican Junta in this city, and said he was about to lead an expedition to aid Gen. Jimenes, but later announced that he was not satisfied with the conduct of the revolution and announcing that he would leave soon for Santo Domingo not as an enemy, but rather as a friend and supporter of the existing Government.

"Gen. Moscoso is a second Don Quixote—a fighter of windmills," said Mr. Grullon with manifest contempt. "I suppose he may go to Santo Domingo if he can find a Sancho Panza to go along."

At the Dominican Consulate it was said yesterday that Consul General Gil, who is at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, would leave for this city to-day. The clerk in charge said he had received no cablegrams for a week in relation to the insurrection, and that he knew nothing of the report of the fall of the City of Santo Domingo except what he had read in the newspapers.

### The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Prof. John R. Soley, on behalf of Venezuela, concluded his argument before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission at noon to-day. Sir Robert Thresie Reid, Q. C., former Attorney General, who followed, said Venezuela claims to be the resiluary legatee of the ancient Spanish claim, though neither she nor Spain did anything for 280 years in the disputed territory.

### The Pacific Cable Project.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 29.—The House of Representatives in committee today agreed to the resolutions authorizing the Government of New Zealand to join in defraying the cost of the proposed Pacific cable.

## MISSIONARY RIOT IN CHINA.

### Officials at Paao An, Chinese Thibet, Are Responsible.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 29.—A report has been received here of a serious riot in Chinese Thibet at a place called Paao An, some 130 miles over the border from Kansu. The Christian and Missionary Alliance has had a station there for about two years, and this has been attacked and looted by the Thibetans. The missionaries, the Rev. George T. Shields and wife, with Mrs. McBeth barely escaped with their lives to Lamcheo, where the China Inland Mission has workers.

The party of missionaries left Central China last Autumn and had consequently not been at Paao An more than a few months. The natives had shown themselves rather troublesome. The Chinese officials, on being appealed to, refused help, and the riot was probably largely due to their action.

## EMPEROR OF CHINA STARVED.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 29.—Oriental advices received by the steamer Tacoma say that the Emperor of China is now provided with three meals a day, at each of which he receives only two kinds of vegetables and a small bowl of rice. It is even suspected that an attempt is being made to starve and make his Majesty even weaker than he has been.

To a confidential servant his Majesty recently said: "My restoration to power is only a question of time, hence I am only too anxious to maintain my health and bide my time. I am only afraid that one or two traitorous Ministers who hate me may by their machinations succeed in destroying me, and I have no means of counteracting their treachery."

## TO ARBITRATE HANKOW AFFAIR.

PEKING, Aug. 29.—It has been arranged between the Russian Minister here, M. de Giers, and the British Chargé d'Affaires to submit the Hankow incident to arbitration.

As cabled Aug. 27 from Shanghai, the outcome of a dispute regarding the possession of some lands at Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, about 700 miles from the sea, which were purchased in 1863 by an English firm, Jardine, Matheson & Co., but were subsequently included in the new concessions to Russia, resulted in the owners, under the advice and protection of the British Consul, sending workmen to fence in the tract. After the work was begun a dozen Cossacks from the Russian Consulate appeared on the scene, and forcibly ejected the workmen. The Captain of the British gunboat Woodlark, after consulting with the British Consul, landed a party of bluejackets and moved the Woodlark into firing distance of the Russian Consulate. For a time a fight seemed imminent, but nothing further occurred

The bluejackets, it was announced Aug. 28, were subsequently withdrawn, as the Russians refrained from further interference.

The British third-class gunboat Esk has been dispatched to Hankow from Shanghai.

## TO BLOW UP THE EXPOSITION.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 29.—The police have discovered an association of Anarchists at Sao Paulo, forty miles from Santos, and the investigation shows that, among others who were chosen by lot, is a girl, Gabriella, who has already started on her voyage, whose mission is to destroy by dynamite buildings of the Paris Exposition.

Several persons have been arrested in connection with the plot, including the editors of Anarchist papers at Sao Paulo and in this city.

## THE GERMAN CANAL BILL.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Both houses of the Prussian Diet met in joint session to-day. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, expressed the very great regret of the Government that the Canal bill had not met with the approval of the Diet. But, he said, the Government adhered steadfastly to the project and was confident that conviction of its necessity would grow more and more among the people.

The Chancellor concluded by saying the Government hoped the next session would bring about an understanding with the Diet. The session was then closed.

## BAR HARBOR SOCIETY NEWS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 29.—A luncheon of nearly three hundred covers was served at Bogue Chitto, the Summer home of Dave Hennen Morris, between tennis tournament hours to-day. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Gov. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, George Harris, Mrs. Justice Patterson, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Jr., and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Miles Standish, Miss Clementine Furniss, Mrs. Jules Reynalt, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Judge Ingraham, Countess Ludolf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Gen. and Mrs. Ripley, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Miss Lucy Draper, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, the Misses Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Gen. and Mrs. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. Seely and the Misses Seely, Parke Godwin, Peter Duryea, George Cochran, August Gurnee, Frederick Baldwin, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, and Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman gave a dinner to-night at their Summer residence in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. The dinner was followed by a most enjoyable musicale.

The steam yacht Josephine, with the owner, P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia and party on board, arrived in the harbor today.

### Wellman's Injuries Not Permanent.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A specialist of this city who has been consulted by Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman polar expedition, who arrived in London yesterday after his return from explorations in Franz Josef Land, reports that the injury to Mr. Wellman's right leg, which was seriously hurt by the explorer falling into a snow-covered crevasse while he was leading his party, will not be permanent, and that he expects Mr. Wellman will be quite well in some months. The patient, however, will have to undergo two operations. It is thought that he will remain here.

### Prof. Harlan Creelman Leaves Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29.—The resignation of the Rev. Harlan Creelman, who for six years has been prominent in the department of Biblical literature at Yale University, was announced to-day. He leaves to accept the position of Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature in the Congregational College of Canada, which is affiliated with McGill University at Montreal.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

# DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

## "The Girl from Maxim's" at the Criterion Theatre.

## A MUCH-HERALDED FARCE

### The Newly Decorated Theatre Is Handsome and the Play Is Likely to Draw Well.

The three-act farce produced by Mr. Charles Frohman in the newest of his New York playhouses last night, had received so much valuable advertising from the army of returning tourists who had seen it in dear Paris, that its first performance was bound to be a notable "event," the first of the new season. The Criterion Theatre, on Longacre Square, was overcrowded, and probably nobody went home before the curtain had fallen on the last act. Some of the returned voyagers did not hesitate to prove their superior knowledge by telling the stay-at-homes that "The Girl from Maxim's" was not "La Dame de Chez Maxim" by a long sight, but nobody in New York will care about that.

As a matter of fact, "The Girl from Maxim's" is harmless and full of the sort of fun that goes so well here. Praline is the name of her, and she is not, in this English (or American) version of her history half as black as she has been painted by our fellow-countrymen who have been abroad. This is due partly to judicious expurgation of the text and omission of some deplorable stage "business" which caused a flutter of excitement even among the blasé Boulevardiers; and, partly, to the happy personality of Miss Josephine Hall, who romps and frisks through the bewildering mazes of M. Georges Feydeau's intrigue in a buoyant and irresponsible Nanthe-Good-for-Nothing sort of manner that answers every purpose, so far as merely farcical fun is concerned, yet robs the Satyr of his leer and deprives situations that were surely intended to be risqué of any hint of libidinous suggestion.

Miss Hall secured a great personal triumph last night, and Miss Gertrude Whitty made a hit, too, in an arduous comic rôle of a sufficiently conventional type that less skillful treatment would have made tedious. The performance enlisted also the droll personality of little Alfred Klein and the experienced skill of W. J. Ferguson and George Woodward, while Eugene Jepson carried an important rôle with a reasonable degree of artistic discretion, if with some lack of variety of expression, and Marie Derickson, who last season in "The Liars" acted so well as the lady who knew too much, portrayed a girl who knows nothing at all with equal success. The distribution otherwise was generally efficient.

The theatre, as we have said, is practically a new house, though the box fronts of Mr. Hammerstein's ill-fated Lyric are still retained in the upper circle and proscenium arch. The decorations are Pompeiian red, with cream white and gold, and the new chairs are both handsome and comfortable. The house will well serve the purposes to which Mr. Frohman intends to devote it. Its dainty appearance will accord well with the performances of Maude Adams and Julia Marlowe.

About "The Girl from Maxim's," it is well to bear in mind that it is not exactly food for babes. You may expurgate French farce, but it cannot be made wholly innocuous. The wickedness of Praline, as Miss Hall joyously denotes it, is as innocent as the wickedness of Clown, in the harlequinade, but the winks and the wine and the cigarettes cannot be ignored. The new farce belongs to the order of "The Gay Parisians" and "The Cuckoo," and is to be commended as entertainment for people who liked those plays. It is what it is and only fools are going to moralize about it.

Doubtless in the original it is not only more rationally humorous, but a trifle more effective, too. The translation is full of slang that is surely not Gallic, and is intermittently witty, though there are some capital lines. The exhibition of the innocence and gaucherie of provincial aristocracy, the hits at the army, and the travesty of some recent humbug in spiritism in Paris, probably seem brighter there than they do here, but they are not tiresome even to old stagers, while the interest is sustained until the last moment. "The Girl from Maxim's," therefore, while nobody will be made wiser by her advent, is likely to make a long and profitable stay in this metropolis.

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| Dr. Petypont | W. J. Ferguson |
| Gen. Petypont | Eugene Jepson |
| Primarge | George Woodward |
| Le Duc | Alfred Klein |
| Marollier | Lewis Baker |
| Corignon | J. M. Francoeur |
| Etienne | Robert Hickman |
| Street Sweeper | Ralph Yoerg |
| L'Abbe Chanteau | Royal Thayer |
| Chamerot | Carl Ekstrom |
| Sauvarel | George Forbes |
| Guerissac | William Lamp |
| Varlin | Paul McAllister |
| Emile | Charles Walson |
| Vidauban | Wales Winter |
| Tournoy | William G. Anderson |
| Praline | Josephine Hall |
| Mme. Petypont | Gertrude Whitty |
| Mme. Vidauban | Mayme Kealty |
| Mme. Lautignol | Rose Flynn |
| Mme. Sauvarel | Blanche Cerf |
| Clementine | Marie Derickson |
| Duchess De Valmonte | Florence Gerald |
| Mme. Ponant | Harriet Shaw |
| Mme. Claux | Margaret Kenmore |
| Mme. Virette | Caroline Starbuck |
| La Baronne | Florence Lloyd |
| Mme. Tournoy | Grace H. Hansom |

## MR. MANSFIELD'S SEASON.

### "Cyrano" to be His Mainstay, but He Has Two New Pieces.

Curiosity has been manifested in theatrical circles for some little time as to what would be Richard Mansfield's play to follow his successful production of "Cyrano de Bergerac." "Cyrano" bids fair to be his standby for this season, with an occasional performance of some attraction out of his répertoire, notwithstanding the announcement that he has secured two new plays which he says will probably be produced this season.

The first of these new pieces for which Mr. Mansfield received the manuscript is "Mme. de Lavalette," by Emile Moreau, which was produced at the Vaudeville in Paris, last Spring, with Mme. Réjane in the title rôle. The play was written for the French actress, but the next principal rôle calls for a youthful King Louis XVIII.—demands an actor of unusual ability. In the play called "Colinette," in which Julia Marlowe acted last season, Louis XVIII. enacted an important part, in which it was his pleasure to play a little joke on Colinette and induce her, whose husband has been arrested for complicity in a Bonapartist conspiracy, to imitate Mme. de Lavalette and help her husband to escape by changing clothes with him. Mme. de Lavalette's salon was supposed to be a veritable nursery of conspiracy after the Bourbon restoration. Lavalette's arrest and her efforts to save him form the theme of Moreau's play.

The other play which Mr. Mansfield regards as a valuable piece of property is "Jeffreys," a piece which M. Coquelin has the rights for in Paris, Sir Henry Irving in England, and Mr. Mansfield in America. The principal character in this play is that of the cruel Judge, Lord Jeffreys, who lived in the time of James II. of England, and who sat in judgment on the participants in Monmouth's rebellion.

Mr. Mansfield looks forward to an extremely interesting season, which he will open in Chicago Oct. 2 at the Grand Opera House, where he will fill an engagement for five weeks, during which time he will be seen principally in "Cyrano de Bergerac." This will be followed by a week in Pittsburg, and then he will return to the Garden Theatre in this city, beginning his engagement Nov. 20 and continuing until the middle of January. After that Mr. Mansfield will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the principal cities of the South. In Chicago and elsewhere outside of New York he will present "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Beau Brummell," "Devil's Disciple," "King Richard III.," and "The Merchant of Venice." At the Garden Theatre he will give a revival of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and owing to the repeated requests which he has received will present "Beau Brummell," "Devil's Disciple," and one or two Shakespearean plays, and probably "Jeffreys."

### Garrick Theatre Opening.

Charles Frohman has decided not to open the Garrick Theatre season until Monday, Sept. 11, instead of the week earlier, as announced. This change in date is done for the purpose of giving Mrs. Carter an extra week's vacation, and when her season begins it will be a continuous one until the early part of April, when the entire company will leave for London, where "Zaza" will receive its first production in England at the Garrick Theatre April 16.

### Charles Hoyt Returns to New York.

Charles Hoyt, the playwright, who became seriously ill the latter part of last season, and who was taken to Florida, where he remained until strong enough to be removed to his home in New Hampshire, returned to this city yesterday. He is fully restored in health and prepared to resume his work with several new plays which he was compelled to abandon when sickness prevented their completion.

### Changes in Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre, which will be reopened to-morrow night, has been entirely redecorated in the Summer recess. The auditorium and lobbies have been painted in cream, old rose, and gold; the entire house has been reseated with folding mahogany chairs, upholstered in green satin plush. New silk tapestries have been hung in the proscenium boxes, new carpets have been laid, and a new drop curtain has been hung. Electric lights have been placed in the lobbies and auditorium.

### Pain's Annual Fire Festival.

The "Fire Carnival," which was postponed on account of a Scotch mist and a Yankee sea fog last Saturday, is now fixed for next Saturday afternoon and evening. If the weather is favorable Pain's outdoor theatre at Manhattan Beach will be the scene of such a pyrotechnic display as was never seen there. The original programme will be carried out.

# WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the season is technically drawing to an end at most of the watering places, there is still quite an amount of general gayety. Newport keeps along with dinners and luncheons and picnics and a dance here and there. The last dance at the Meadow Club at Southampton will take place on Friday evening. Narragansett will close its season to-morrow, and before a week many of the hotels will have been emptied of their guests. The cottage colony at Narragansett, however, enjoys September there more than any other month, and it will linger into October.

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The golf tournament at Newport is the event—if an event can be stretched over more than one day—of the week. There was yesterday and will be until Saturday a most lavish display of gowns. The Golf Club lends itself to a function of this kind. Among the entries are the names of some of the very fashionable young men. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was one, and Winthrop Rutherfurd, William Paget Thompson, and William Gammell were others. The tournament at Stockbridge which begins today is of much interest to all the Berkshire settlement. It will be followed by the Lenox tournament, which takes place after the Horse Show at Newport.

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There are a few well-known names booked for trips abroad. Among these are John L. Brevoort and Harry Brevoort, who sail to-day on the Britannic. Among those who arrived on the Southwark were Mr. and Mrs. Bradford C. De Wolf and Mr. and Mrs. S. Polk. The Baroness Serdobin sailed on the Saale.

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Mrs. J. C. Eno and Miss Eno are among the guests at Baden Baden, where just at present there is a full tide of gayety. Miss Catlin and Mrs. Lawrence Godkin of this city and Mrs. Fuller and Miss Fuller of Washington were also among the recent hotel arrivals. The report that Mrs. Willie Jay is at Baden Baden, published in a cablegram in a morning newspaper, is not correct. Mrs. Jay is at Newport. Rhinelander Stewart is doing a great deal of entertaining at Homburg. Mrs. Stewart's health is better, but she does not go out very much in society. Mr. and Mrs. A. Heckscher are at Spa, and William H. Loomis and Col. and Mrs. Henry Sackett were registered a fortnight ago at Brussels.

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At the Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, there were many Americans, some of whom were on their way home and have just arrived or are on the ocean. Among these were Mr. August Shepard and Miss Shepard, Miss Beach, and E. O. Trowbridge of New Haven. At the Grand Hotel, Vienna, were Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander, and Mrs. Henry M. Earle.

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There is some chance of Lord Lonsdale's coming over to this country to be a guest of Sir Thomas Lipton during the yacht races. Lord Lonsdale has not been in this country in some years. When he was last here, he was the manager presumably of a burlesque troupe, and in such capacity he received quite a share of attention from the newspapers. Matters have changed much since those days. Lord Lonsdale has settled down, and is now chiefly conspicuous for being the representative of the German Emperor in England. He is not, of course, an Ambassador, but a personal friend, and represented the Emperor at the Cowes regatta, and, besides, entertained him most lavishly when William last visited England. At present he has a large house party at Lowther Castle.

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Lady Randolph Churchill has at last arrived at Aix les Bains, and friends of herself and young Cornwallis West insist that the engagement is still on, and that the Cornwallis Wests have given their son one year to consider the situation. Mrs. Cornwallis West is two years younger than Lady Randolph Churchill. Mrs. Arthur Paget has arrived at Homburg. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have still a large party at Balmacaen. The Whites are in the Vosges, Mrs. Mackay is at Marienbad, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate are in Scotland. Lady Strafford is also in Scotland, and it is rumored that she and her daughter, Miss Colgate, will soon come to America, and will resume their residence in New York.

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Harrogate is one of the very popular watering places in England. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck have been there several weeks, and Lilian, Duchess of Marlborough, and Lord William Beresford have been passing some time there also. They will go from there to Deepdene, where they entertain several house parties during the early Autumn. William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor have returned to Cliveden after a trip abroad. Mr. Astor's son is still most attentive to Lady Isabel Innes-Ker, the sister of the present Duke of Roxburghe. The Duke was himself quite attentive to Miss Astor last season, and there were rumors of an engagement.

## THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—It was learned this morning that Prince Cantacuzene and his best man sailed to-day from Bremen on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York.

Cards for social functions to be given in honor of the Prince and his fiancée, Miss Grant, are already being sent out, and today not less than four events in their honor were announced. Mrs. Potter Palmer will lead off with a dance, then Mrs. N. D. Clapp will have a similar affair. Mrs. F. O. French is giving a large dinner, and Mrs. Admiral Baldwin is to entertain in a similar manner, while Mrs. Post will also entertain in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant.

It is understood that a party will go from Beaulieu to New York, including Mrs. Fred G. Grant and Miss Grant, Potter Palmer, Jr., and Honore Palmer, and several others to meet the Prince and his best man on their arrival and escort them to Beaulieu, where they will remain until after the wedding.

The cottagers, especially those residing in the vicinity of Bailey's Beach, are decidedly worked up over the report that the structure now being erected by Charles Warren Lippitt on Ledge Road and in the very locality of the Beach, is to be a modern hotel for persons who do not care to have a cottage. Until Mr. Lippitt denies that his structure is to be used for hotel purposes there will be additional and enlarged reports about it until the season is closed.

The cottagers were delighted to-day to find a large force of laborers at work on Bellevue Avenue removing the cross walks which have been for the past two years a disagreeable feature of driving on that avenue.

The Casino Governors have decided that the present grillroom accommodations are inadequate, and, it is understood, will increase the dining accommodations before next season. A suggestion has been made that the horseshoe piazza be made into two stories the entire length, so as to connect the buildings on the north and south sides of this piazza.

Registers at the Casino include Major Simpson, United States Army, and S. M. Balmaceda.

A few reserved seats are still to be had for the first performance of the amateur theatricals at the Casino, and the reserved seats for the second performance are being disposed of at a rate which shows that it will be well attended.

On Nov. 1 the work of improving the polo field of the Westchester Polo Club will begin, and be pushed ahead until the frost sets in. In the Spring the finishing touches will begin, and by the latter part of May the new field, which is to be 1,000 yards long and 900 yards wide, will be ready for the practice games.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones entertained at luncheon yesterday. The guests included Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Emmett, Miss Fanny Johnson, Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. E. A. Tower, Miss McAllister, Mrs. F. B. Swayne, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, and Mrs. R. S. Fowler.

Mrs. George B. Deforest entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day, having as her guests W. K. Vanderbilt, Reginald Rondalds, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer.

Next Thursday Lispenard Stewart, accompanied by A. Lanfear Norrie, will start for Canada, where Mr. Stewart has his hunting box, and they will remain three weeks.

There is a well-founded report that upon the completion of Admiral Dewey's official business in Washington, he will come to Newport as a guest of one of the cottagers.

During the bathing hours at Bailey's Beach to-day there were nine titled foreigners there.

Recently an account was given of the exterior restoration of Whitehall, Bishop Berkeley's old home. An appeal was also made for $1,200 to complete the interior, so that the building may be opened to all those who might like a new drive with a house of literary and historic interest to visit at the end. As soon as this sum can be raised the work will be completed, and it is proposed to open the quaint old house an afternoon each week for afternoon tea. Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Mrs. William Binney, and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs are the committee in charge of this work.

Col. Western, C. M. G., formerly Director General of Works in Egypt, and Mr. Trevethick of the Egyptian Railway Administration, are expected in Newport next week. Col. Western, having designed and constructed many most important irrigation works in India, has been invited to Cairo to advise and superintend the expediture of the five-million loan guaranteed by the powers for irrigation purposes. Mr. Trevethick is a distinguished engineer who has for many years been at the head of the construction department of the Egyptian Railway.

Dr. L. P. Walton of New York is the guest of Dr. W. T. Bull at Dudley Place.

W. K. Vanderbilt has returned from New York on the Valiant.

Bourke Cockran is the guest of Mrs. Burke-Roche, at Elm Court.

Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of Boston is a guest at the Agassiz cottage.

Mrs. George Tiffany and Miss Tiffany have gone to Hempstead, where they will pass the remainder of the season.

Capt. E. P. Nash, R. N., is registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

Charles M. Oelrichs has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bronson are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Commodore Perkins is entertaining his brother, Lieut. Commander Charles P. Perkins of the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Button has as their guests Capt. Thomas Mumford of the army and Mrs. Mumford and Miss Mumford.

Miss Ellen F. Mason has rented her cottage on Gibbs Avenue to Dwight Braman of Boston for the balance of the season.

Mrs. and Miss Berwin of Philadelphia, mother and sister of E. J. Berwin, are visiting at the Elms.

Admiral Sampson has returned to the flagship New York from leave of absence.

It is understood that Mrs. Astor will go to Tuxbeck-on-the-Hudson for the balance of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have taken a two years' lease of the Cloisters on Ochre Point.

Mrs. Perry H. Smith, widow of the President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, who has been visiting Mrs. George M. Pullman at Long Branch, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith at Redtop, Two-Mile Corner.

Dinners were given by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. E. L. Winthrop, the Hon. Sidney Webster, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

## NEWPORT HORSE SHOW ENTRIES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—The following is the official list of the exhibitors with their number of entries of the Newport Horse Show, which will hold its third exhibition at the Casino on Sept. 4, 5, and 6:

Armour & Co., 1; F. H. Allen, 2; Walter S. Andrews, 6; Charles F. Baker, 3; Miss Hester Bancroft, 1; Charles F. Bates, 52; Mrs. E. J. Berwind, 3; heirs of George Bowen, 1; Edward A. Brown, 1; G. F. Burton, 1; Mrs. Hamilton Cary, 2; William R. Carter, of the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, 8; William L. Clarke, Jr., 1; Miss Edith Colford, 5; Sidney J. Colford, Jr., 1; Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, 6; George Denniston, 1; John Doyle, 7; Benjamin Eaton, 1; L. Ehrhart, Jr., 1; J. B. Eustis, Jr., 2; Robert D. Evans, 6; A. G. Fereth, 1; F. Gallagher, 1; Mrs. Gebhard, 5; Miss Gerry, 3; Miss Mabel Gerry, 1; Robert L. Gerry, 17; Peter G. Gerry, 4; T. E. Gordon, Jr., 3; F. C. Grenside, V. S., 1; Miss Grosvenor, 3; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, 9; B. Robert Gould, 2; Ernestus Gulick, 3; Miss Hatch, 5; Mrs. N. K. Hayes, 8; Miss Madeline Heaketh, 1; J. Holloway, 16; Miss Marion Holloway, 5; George B. Hume, 5; William R. Hunter, 1; William A. Jamison, 5; Miss Sadie Jones, 2; D. Jordan, 25; Henry D. Kane, 7; Fuhall Kemble, 6; Miss H. L. Knowles, 2; Thomas W. Lawson, 67; Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson, 18; Thomas W. and Miss Marion Lawson, 16; Thomas W. and Miss Gladys Lawson, 7; Richard McCreery, 2; Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, 3; William H. Maher, 1; J. W. Maitland, 1; Paul Massey, 1; James Meliff, 1; Miss Beatrice Mills, 6; Miss Gladys Mills, 3; Stanley Mortimer, 3; Muenchner & Sons, 1; A. De Navarro, 3; E. R. Newberger 12; New Rochelle Trotting Quarters, 5; George Peck, 1; Charles S. Phillips, 3; Charles T. Proctor, 10; C. R. Railey, 1; J. D. Richardson & Co., 1; Mrs. F. Roche, 1; W. Rutherford, 1; Mrs. G. A. Saportas, 2; Dennis Shanahan, 2; James P. Shaw, 4; Samuel J. L. Shaw, 2; J. F. & S. J. Shaw, 1; Charles E. Spooner Company, 1; Lispenard Stewart, 4; James Stillman, 7; Strauss & Hexter, 20; J. K. Sullivan, 3; Swift & Co., 1; Miss Taylor, 1; Perry Tiffany, 3; Mrs. William R. Traxers, 9; Charles G. Treat, United States Army, 3; William P. Thompson, 7; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., 4; George E. Vernon & Co., 1; Ernest Voigt, 2; C. L. Walker, 2; Edwin H. Weatherbee, 7; H. P. Whitney, 29; William Wilson, 2; Miss Charlotte Whiting, 3; J. S. Frelinghuysen, 3; William Steele, 3; W. D. Grand, 1.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### John F. Harriott.

John F. Harriott, who had been for years Property Clerk at Police Headquarters, died Monday night at his home, 1,978 Madison Avenue. His death was due to heart disease, complicated with stomach troubles.

Harriott became Property Clerk at Headquarters April 11, 1883. He was popular both with the police officials and with the general public. He handled millions of dollars' worth of property, some of which became famous in the annals of crime in this city. In his charge were the notorious "spook" pictures of Ann O'Delia Dis Debar, which were seized from the residence of Luther R. Marsh at the time of the arrest of Mme. Dis Debar. He also had in his possession the famous Stradivarius violin of Mrs. Bott, widow of Prof. Bott, the collector of violins.

Harriott's death was unexpected, although he had been ill for more than a year. Two weeks ago he had to remain at home, and grew worse rapidly.

### Edward Whittemore Bartow.

Edward Whittemore Bartow died on Sunday at Long Beach, where he had gone with his family, in the hope that he might recover from an illness of several months' duration. His death was due to heart trouble. He was a member of the firm of Theodosius Bartow & Sons, who conduct a business in chemicals and druggists' supplies. Mr. Bartow comes of an old New York family, which settled in Westchester. His great-great-grandfather, the Rev. John Bartow, D. D., was sent to the colony in 1702 by Queen Anne to become founder and first rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Westchester. His great-grandfather was rector of Trinity Church, in New Rochelle. Mr. Bartow was in his fifty-seventh year. He leaves a wife, one son, and three daughters. The funeral will be held to-day from his residence, 22 West Thirty-seventh Street, where his home has been for the past thirty years. The body will be placed in Greenwood Cemetery.

### Stephen Cambreling Betts.

Stephen Cambreling Betts, for thirty years librarian of the Law Library in the Kings County Court House, died at his home, 468 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening. He was stricken with apoplexy while in the office of Henry

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

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Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

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BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
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46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Haskins & Sells,
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"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN ZINC MINING CO.
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.
Capitalization { First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds . . . $100,000 / One Per Cent. Monthly Dividend Paying Stock $500,000

We offer for subscription, at par in lots of $1,000, the entire issue of Bonds; each subscriber to receive a bonus of one hundred per cent. of his subscription in the Capital Stock of the Company.

Subscription books are now open. Terms of payment, 10 per cent. to accompany subscription, and balance on delivery of the securities, on or after September 1st.

DIRECTORS:
R. L. EDWARDS, President, The Bank of the State of New York, New York.
A. T. KELLEY, of Kelley, Miller & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. F. NATHAN, Manager Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
F. B. WILCOX, Assistant Treasurer Guardian Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.
E. HOPE NORTON, of Norton & Tunstall, Bankers, New York.

The property of the American Zinc Mining Company is located at Empire City, near Galena, Kansas, immediately adjoining the North Empire Mining Company, and about six miles west of Joplin, Mo., all being a part of the same rich zinc district. The property, consisting of about 38 acres, is divided into 46 lots. At present the Company is operating on Lot 46 only, where a steam-plant for hoisting, screening, digging, &c., has been erected over the shaft known as the "Nellie Mac." Ore is being hoisted from the drift leading from this shaft at a depth of about 100 feet from the surface, from which shaft alone the Company is earning over and above all expenses and royalties more than $2,000 per week net. The fixed charges of the Company will not amount at any time to more than $16,000 per annum. The Company has sunk a second shaft on Lot 46, which has already reached rich deposits of zinc, and is preparing to hoist ore from this shaft also. This, it is expected, will enable the Company to double its present output from this one lot.

Dividends will be paid monthly, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the first dividend being paid about October 1st. This rate is conservatively based on the present earnings of the plant. In view of the further developments and improvements now under way, however, the dividends will, without doubt, be materially increased.

Copies of the prospectus, giving full description of the property, and details of the Company's operation, with Expert and Engineer's reports, can be had on application to us, or from any of the Directors of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL . . . $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Denver Union Depot 1st Mtge. Bonds.
TO HOLDERS OF UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

This Company has arranged for the extension until September 1st, 1900, of its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1st, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and an extension agreement has been signed between this Company and the Trustees of the Mortgage covering the Bonds.

This Company has further arranged that, on presentation of the bonds to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, the Bonds will be stamped, showing the extension, and two additional coupons for the ensuing year will be attached thereto. They will also pay the coupons due September 1st, 1899. It has further been arranged with Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. that, on presentation and surrender of Bonds, they will buy at par and interest all Bonds whose owners do not desire to extend them.

Holders of Bonds have until September 30th, 1899, to elect whether to consent to extension or to accept payment of their bonds.

Before September 1st, 1900, a more permanent arrangement will be made for refunding, or paying, the bonds.

The Union Depot and Railroad Co.,
by W. A. DEUEL, President.
Denver, August 12th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY AND WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVERS' EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATES.

To the holders of $308,000 of Equipment Certificates issued by the Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company under the Court order of Nov. 14, 1898, and of $461,000 of Equipment Certificates issued by the Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company under the Court order of the same date:

NOTICE has been given to the undersigned by Henry F. Whitcomb and Howard Morris, Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company and of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, that they have elected, pursuant to the terms of the orders of the United States Circuit Court, authorizing said certificates, made Nov. 14, 1898, to pay said certificates in full, principal and interest, on the first day of September, 1899, at the office of the undersigned. By the terms of said orders interest upon said certificates will cease on that day.

Dated July 24, 1899.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
by H. L. THORNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.
SECOND PURCHASE OF CERTIFICATES FOR SINKING FUND.
TO HOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Penna., and will be received until Thursday, August 31, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 5, 1899.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)
$2,000 United States 5% Regstd. Bds., 1904.
$6,500 United States 4% Regstd. Bds., 1907.
$7,000 United States 4% Regstd. Bds., 1925.
52 shs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank N. Y., in liq.
150 shs. Howard Ins. Co. N. Y., in liq.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,500 shs. The Edison Jr. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. common.
1,000 shs. The Edison Jr. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. prefd.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
85 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
75 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Peoria & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4s Trust Receipts.
$1,000 Patterson Extension R. R. 1st 6s, 1910.
$6,000 Chic. & Marietta R. R. 1st 4½s, 1935, Guar.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
$27,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4% Bds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
75 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$3,000 Cinn., Ind'p's, St. Louis & Chic. R. R. Gen. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
50 shs Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

GEORGIE REED GOLD
Mining Company,
Located in the famous
"REPUBLIC GOLD MINING CAMP,"
WASHINGTON.
40,000 SHARES
are now offered at
30c. PER SHARE.
It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1.00 per share and will be paying at least 2c per share per month in dividends.
Send for Prospectus,
GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO.,
20 Broad St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE MATTER OF the general assignment of LOUIS J. PONVERT for the benefit of the creditors:

Notice is hereby given that I shall expose for sale, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 13th day of September, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following property, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, to wit:

Two shares of capital stock of the Hormiguero Central Company, of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee, 169 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

American Automobile an Assured Success.

Nothing invented in years has met with such unanimous approval by all as the American automobile now being extensively manufactured. They have been thoroughly tested and approved by the best mechanical experts, and no recent invention has the successful future before it, with entire safety for small investors now to make investment yielding from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. per annum. W. MYRON REYNOLDS, Financial Agent, 35 Nassau St.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 12) of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of September, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 5th, 1899. The Transfer Books will be closed September 5th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen September 15th, at 10 A. M.

Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 14th day of September, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, August 28th, 1899.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due September 1, 1899, from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.
Coupons due September 1, 1899, from Southern Railway Company East Tennessee Reorganization 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Sinking Fund Equipment 5% bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London England; Virginia Midland Railway Co. Serial bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION, 23d Consecutive (One Per Cent.) Monthly Dividend. The Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 23) of one per cent. on its capital stock, payable Sept. 15th. Transfer books close from Sept. 5th to 15th, inclusive.
O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.
New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 30, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
45 Wall Street, New York, Aug. 30, 1899.
Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1st, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared an extra dividend of $1 PER SHARE, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on Sept. 27th, 1899. Books close Sept. 16th and reopen Sept. 27th, 1899.
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due September 1st, 1899, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4½ Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, August 28th, 1899.
The coupons due September 1st, 1899, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company.
E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Agents for Voting Trustees.

West Side Construction Co.,
32 Nassau St., New York, August 30th, 1899.
A cash dividend (No. 2) of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after September 5th, 1899. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 1st, 1899, and reopened on the 5th day of September, 1899. F. S. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the
HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close Saturday, Sept. 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

Washington Storage Warehouse & Van Co., Ltd.
The annual meeting of this company will be held at 2,300 Eighth Avenue, New York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 5:30 P. M.
SUMNER W. WHITE, Secretary.


## OLD CUSTOM HOUSE PAID FOR.

**The $3,210,000 Makes a Material Change in Treasury Statement.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Treasury to-day received $3,210,000 from the sale of the old Custom House site in New York City. The receipt of this money makes a material change in the Treasury statement. It brings the receipts of the day up to $4,579,396, and as the expenditures were $532,000, gives a surplus of $4,047,396.

Yesterday the statement showed a deficit for the month of August of $1,144,000. Now there is a surplus for the month, so far, of $2,903,396, and the deficit for the two months of the fiscal year is reduced to $5,593,000.

## SUGAR WAR SITUATION.

**Western Grocers Not Unanimous About Going Into Camp of the Trust.**

A story was current yesterday that representatives of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York and Vicinity had a conference with officers of the American Sugar Refining Company, and that the sugar situation was discussed. At the offices of the Sugar Trust the report was denied, and it was explained that it had its origin in a meeting of the association on Monday, when its interests were talked over.

In lower Wall Street yesterday the sugar situation was reported as "unchanged," with the independents still alive to their interests, and intent on getting a fair share of business, by one of the outside interests.

James H. Post, who has been gauging the sentiments of Western grocers in regard to the attempt of the Sugar Trust to control the trade by granting concessions, will be in New York to-morrow. His mission is considered important, and likely to have results of value. Mr. Post is reported to have telegraphed yesterday that Western grocers are certainly not all of one mind in regard to going into the camp of the trust, and that the trust is not likely to have things all its own way.

**Produce Exchange Trust's New Move.**

President Turner A. Beall of the Produce Exchange Trust Company said yesterday that its relations with the Western National Bank were not changed by its ceasing to be the trust company's clearing agent, because the company had decided to clear over its own counter. The change was not significant, he added. It was made because of the advantage gained in knowing day by day what the company's clearings are instead of having the information the next day.

**Director of North American Trust.**

Hugh Kelly was yesterday elected a Director of the North American Trust Company. Mr. Kelly is widely known as a commission merchant, with large interests in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and San Domingo. He is identified with Catholic affairs, is President of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York and of the Maritime Exchange, and is a Director of the Seventh National Bank and a Trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

**Glass Factories to Resume.**

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 29.—All the glass factories in Southern New Jersey which have been idle during the greater part of the Summer will resume operations within the next ten days. The factories will work under the union rules. Only one firm, the Cumberland Glass Company, has so far failed to sign the union scale, but there is reason to believe that the corporation will recognize the union shortly.

**To Clear for Nineteenth Ward Bank.**

Announcement was made yesterday that the National Park Bank will in future clear for the Nineteenth Ward Bank, for which hitherto the National Shoe and Leather Bank has been the clearing agent. Sanction to the change was given by the Clearing House authorities some time ago.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Aug. 29 | 601,031 |
| To date this year | 120,178,785 |
| Corresponding date last year | 68,834,925 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug. 29 | $1,698,000 |
| To date this year | $654,253,370 |
| Corresponding date last year | $566,061,530 |

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2%@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 1¾ | Federal Steel pf | ¾ |
| Am. Express | 2 | Hocking Valley | 2½ |
| Am. S. & W. pf | ½ | K. & D. M. pf | ½ |
| Am. Tobacco pf | 1⅜ | Laclede Gas | 1½ |
| B'klyn Rapid Transit | 1 | Mo., K. & T. pf | 1½ |
| Chi. & East. Ill. | 2¼ | N. J. Central | ½ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., B | 2⅜ | Pacific Coast | ½ |
| Chi. N. W. pf | 1 | Pac. Coast 2d pf | 1⅜ |
| Col. Midland pf | ½ | Rep. Iron & Steel | 1½ |
| Consolidated Ice | 1¾ | Rep. I. & S. pf | 2 |
| Evans. & Terre H. | ½ | Wells-Fargo Express | 2 |
| Evans. & T. H. pf | 1 | Wheeling & L. E. | ½ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil | ½ | Iowa Central | 1 |
| Am. Malting | 1 | Iowa Central pf | ⅞ |
| Am. Malting pf | 1 | Knickerbocker Ice | 2 |
| Am. Sugar Ref | 1 | Louis. & Nash. | 2¼ |
| Am. Tin Plate pf | 1 | Met. Street Railway | 1⅞ |
| Am. Tobacco | 2¾ | Mexican Central | ½ |
| At., Top. & S. F. | ⅝ | Missouri Pacific | ¾ |
| At., T. & S. F. pf | 1¼ | Mobile & Ohio | ¾ |
| Am. Smelt. & R. pf | 1½ | N. Y. Central | ⅛ |
| Anaconda | 1 | Norf. & West | ¾ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 2½ | Norf. & West. pf | ¾ |
| Canada Southern | ½ | Northern Pacific | 1½ |
| Central Pacific | ⅝ | North. Pac. pf | 1 |
| Ches. & Ohio | ⅝ | Pacific Mail | ½ |
| Chi., B. & Q. | ⅛ | Penn. R. R. | ⅛ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., A. | ½ | People's Gas | ¾ |
| Chi. Gt. West. deb. | ⅝ | P., C., C. & St. L. | ¾ |
| Chi., M. & St. P. | ⅞ | Pressed Steel Car | ½ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | ⅝ | Reading 1st pf | ¾ |
| Cont. Tobacco | ⅜ | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf | 1¼ |
| Cont. Tobacco pf | ¾ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | ¾ |
| Con. Gas | 2 | St. Louis South. pf | ¾ |
| Del., L. & W. | 1¼ | St. Paul & Duluth | 2½ |
| Denver & R. Grande | ⅝ | Southern Pacific | ⅞ |
| Denver & R. G. pf | 1 | Southern Railway pf | 1 |
| Erie 1st pf | ½ | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 1⅝ |
| Federal Steel | ¾ | Texas Pacific | ½ |
| General Electric | ½ | Third Avenue | 2½ |
| Great Northern pf | 1 | Union Pacific | ⅝ |
| Hocking Valley pf | ¾ | U. S. Leather pf | 1 |
| International Paper | 1¼ | Wis. Central pf | 1¼ |

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Spirits 6s | 1½ | Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s | 1¾ |
| Cent. of Ga. 1st, inc. | 1 | Ore. S. L., Inc. A | 1½ |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col. So. 1st 4s | 1 | Stand. R. & T. inc. | 1 |
| So. Car. & Ga. 1st | 2¼ | West Shore 4s, reg. | 1¼ |

## THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street worried yesterday over Great Britain's Transvaal embarrassment. Having abandoned their worries over the destruction of crops, (still undestroyed,) having ceased from troubling over money market corners, (still uncornered,) there was forlorn vigor in yesterday's distress over the awful predicaments which England is marching into in the land of the Boers. On account of this sympathetic apprehension, the Wall Street bear speculator, with loud lamentation, sold Atchison, and Southern Pacific, and Sugar Trust, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and almost everything else—sold them all "short."

In this performance is explanation of recessions which were more or less scattered through Stock Exchange quotations at the end of the day. Of course, there is nothing like sanity in the exhibition; but hysteria never falters much over logic; and in a narrow stock market any bear excuse is sufficient to excite twopenny followers.

If over the Transvaal situation or any other unfortunate condition abroad there should be produced foreign embarrassment, American markets would be far likelier to profit than to suffer. This proposition certainly needs little argumentative support.

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Home conditions are virtually all good conditions.

Not only are the hippodrome scarecrows out of the way, but from every quarter come daily stronger and stronger proofs of prosperity. It is notable that recent suggestions of extended labor troubles prove to have been misleading. Capital is too much profiting and labor too generally employed for continuing serious disagreements.

## LUMBER VIES WITH IRON.

Coincident with the boom in iron and steel is the same showing in the lumber trade; prices have gone skyward, due primarily to the great demand for the raw material, which in its turn is due to the fact that money is plentiful, particularly in the West, from where a large lumber demand comes.

John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, President of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, sees in these increased prices a striking instance of the country's prosperity.

"The outlook in our business, as in other businesses," said Mr. Scatcherd, "is very encouraging. The situation is similar to that in respect to iron and steel—there is a lack in the supply of raw material. The demand for lumber usually follows in the wake of a demand for iron and steel, and in proportion as the demand for these latter increases so does the demand for lumber increase.

"Referring more particularly to the hardwood outlook, I may say that the demand for oak, and especially quartered oak, is unprecedented; while ash and maple are scarce. Men with whom I have come in contact report not only that they are getting better prices, but that collections are exceedingly satisfactory.

"At present we are getting most of our hardwood from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, and some in Mississippi. We also, of course, import more or less from Canada—bass wood, on which we pay $1 a million tariff tax, and black ash, soft elm, and some oak, on which the duty is $2 a million feet.

"In speaking of this matter I should like to say a word or two on the subject of the tariff. The tariff is no objection. When the demand is good prices are high, and we can afford to pay the duty; when demand is poor and prices are low the tariff is good for us, for the reason that it keeps out of this country a low grade of wood of which we and Canada as well, have a surplus. Generally, the lumber trade is like all other trades—booming."

Another prominent dealer in lumber said: "There certainly has been a remarkable rise in lumber prices lately. I attribute this, first, to the fact that Western farmers have plenty of money and can afford to buy; second, because buyers generally have more money, and, third, because the mills in time of depression did not cut to their full capacity.

"The effect, in my opinion, will be to retard building to some extent, as it costs much more money to erect a house now than it did, say, a year ago."

## AS TO MR. WHITNEY'S PLANS.

The local transit stocks were much the most conspicuous features of yesterday's market. About 9,000 shares of Manhattan Elevated were traded in, and the price at one time was above 115, though at the close the quotation was practically unchanged from the final price of the day preceding. About half as much Metropolitan Street Railway was dealt in, a bear attack late in the afternoon upsetting quotations representing an earlier material advance. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit transactions passed 70,000 shares, the closing price, at about 105, representing a gain of a point for the day. During earlier transactions the gain was nearly three times as much.

Wall Street hears much that is interesting of what may be planned for the development of the local transit properties. Suggestions that William C. Whitney may enter the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Board of Directors were discussed yesterday.

## GETTING TOGETHER.

Both in Boston and New York there is much discussion as to the probable outcome of the efforts of the New York Central successfully to put through the Boston and Albany lease. A member of the Boston and Albany Protective Committee has been quoted as saying that a much better offer has been received for the road than that which has been made by the Vanderbilt interests.

An official statement in respect to the entire situation, it is understood, is about ready for publication.

## WALL STREET AND COPPER.

Hitherto Boston has had practically a monopoly in the matter of investments in copper. This, however, is not likely to continue much longer, and it is not improbable that in a short time much of the business now controlled in and from Boston will be removed to New York.

President Stillman of the National City Bank shares in this belief. "It is true," said Mr. Stillman, "that Boston has done a much greater business in copper—that is, in the investment side—than New York, but it is quite probable, as copper stocks come more and more to be dealt with on the New York Stock Exchange, that much of that business will be transferred to New York, and Boston's monopoly be relieved. How soon that will be, however, I cannot say."

## AN EXTENDED SHORT.

About 75,000 shares of Tobacco Trust issues were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and some recessions were scored. One Wall Street speculator is reported to be short of over 20,000 shares of Continental preferred and of a larger amount of American Tobacco common. In each it is estimated that he has a very heavy loss.

## SUGAR TRUST BARGAIN DAYS.

What is known as the Sugar Trust war takes curious turns. Wholesale and retail merchants hitherto vigorously fighting the trust are found now on the trust's side. An officer of the Sugar Trust, discussing recent reductions in price, says:

"The cuts so much talked about are not serious disturbers of net earnings. Practically they signify that refiners are simply clearing out accumulated stock, making concessions to attract qu

the market for outside securities. It was firm throughout the day, and after selling at 16¼ and 16⅜, closed at 16, without change. The stock, it was learned yesterday, is full paid and $100 a share par value.

Otis Elevator was prominent in the day's trading, and both the common and preferred classes were strong. Otis Elevator common gained 1⅛ points in the course of fair trading, closing at 36½, after having sold up to 37. The best bid for this stock at the close of last week was 34, while 96 only was at that time bid for the preferred. The latter, while less active than the common yesterday, was thoroughly strong, and closed at 101, a net gain of one-half of a point. The market for Havana Commercial was also firm. The common advanced one-half of a point in the day, closing at 28¼. The preferred closed at 67¾, without change. The Standard Oil stocks were firm. The old stock closed at 468 bid, a net gain of 1 point, and Standard Oil of New Jersey at 461. Electric Boat, common and preferred, remained very weak and little in demand.

Chicago and Alton subscriptions were one-quarter of a point off, and not much in demand. St. Louis subscriptions were notably weak. They have reacted in the last two days, after a noteworthy advance lasting for a comparatively long period. Yesterday they closed at 137, a decline of 3 points. The other United Railways of St. Louis securities did not lose ground.

New York Transportation was fairly active. Two hundred shares of it sold at 25¼, but it closed at 24⅝, one-eighth of a point off. Tennessee Copper was strong, and sold near the close 20¼. Fleming Coal and Coke underwent no change. An odd lot of it sold at 25½. Markeen Copper sold up to 12 and closed at 11⅝—a net advance of one-eighth.

Electric Vehicle common was strong, closing at 110, a net gain of 1 point. The preferred issue enjoyed a somewhat surprising rise at the close, when 123 was bid for it—a figure 5 points higher than Monday's closing bid—after a day of no great activity. It was offered at 126. Distilling common was in good demand, and 500 shares of it sold at 20. Two hundred shares of Asphalt Company of America sold at 15½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

**ACTIVE SECURITIES.**

**Gas Companies.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| New Amsterdam | 33¼ | 34 |
| New Amsterdam pf | 57 | 58½ |
| New Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 101½ | 102 |
| Bay State Gas | 1⅞ | 2 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Agricultural Chemical | 27⅞ | 28½ |
| American Agricultural Chemical pf | 78⅞ | 79 |
| American Wool Goods | 26 | 27¼ |
| American Wool Goods pf | 83 | 84½ |
| Beet Sugar | 29 | 29¾ |
| Beet Sugar pf | 79 | 80 |
| Distilling Company of America | 19¾ | 20 |
| Distilling Company of America pf | 59½ | 60 |
| Electric Axle Light & Power | 7¼ | 7⅝ |
| Electric Boat | 20 | 24 |
| Electric Boat pf | 40 | 46 |
| Havana Commercial | 28½ | 29¼ |
| Havana Commercial pf | 67⅜ | 69 |
| International Power | 70 | 75 |
| International Pump | 23½ | 25 |
| International Pump pf | 72½ | 73 |
| National Gramophone | 84½ | 85½ |
| National Salt | 40 | 47½ |
| National Salt pf | 74 | 76 |
| Otis Elevator | 36½ | 37½ |
| Otis Elevator pf | 101 | 103 |
| Royal Baking Powder pf | 99½ | 99⅞ |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. | 35½ | 36 |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. pf | 90 | 90½ |
| Sloss-Sheffield subs | 109 | 112 |
| Standard Oil Trust, ex div | 463 | 466 |
| Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div | 461 | 464 |
| Union Steel & Chain | 29 | 29½ |
| Union Steel & Chain pf | 69 | 69½ |
| U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar | ⅝ | ⅞ |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated Copper | 96½ | 97¼ |
| American Air Power | | 73 |
| Arpahalt Company of America | 15 | 15⅜ |
| British Columbia Copper | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| Chicago & Alton subs | 111⅜ | 112½ |
| Chicago & Alton 3s, (new.) w. i | 96 | 97 |
| Electric Vehicle | 110 | 112 |
| Electric Vehicle pf | 123 | 126 |
| Electro-Pneumatic assessment paid | 2¼ | 2⅝ |
| Flemington Coal & Coke | 24½ | 25½ |
| General Carriage | 33¾ | 37 |
| Illinois Transportation | 5 | 5⅜ |
| Markeen Copper | 11⅝ | 12½ |
| Mexican 6s | 100½ | 100⅝ |
| New England Transportation | 10 | 10½ |
| New York Gas & Electric 4s | 92 | 93 |
| New York Gas & Electric 5s | 108 | 109 |
| New York Transportation | 24⅜ | 24⅞ |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E | 23 | 24½ |
| St. Louis subs | 137 | 140 |
| St. Louis common, when issued | 32½ | 35 |
| St. Louis preferred, when issued | 90 | 94 |
| St. Louis 4s, when issued | 94½ | 95¼ |
| Tennessee Copper | 20 | 20⅝ |
| Trust Company of America | 265 | 275 |
| •Union Copper | 25 | 30 |

•Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

**LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.**

**Street Railways.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Agricultural Chemical | 27¾ | 28½ |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 230 | ... |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 104 | 105½ |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 110 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 105 | 106 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 244 | 246 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 101 | 103½ |
| Brooklyn Elevated bonds | 103 | 104 |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 111 | 113 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 36¼ | 37 |
| Buffalo Street Railway con | 111 | 115 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 195 | 210 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 108 | 110 |
| Chicago Union Traction | 36⅝ | 38½ |
| Chicago Union Traction pf | 83 | 84 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 107 | 116 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 114 | 116 |
| Con. Traction of N. J | 67 | 68 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. 5s | 112 | 113 |
| Eighth Avenue stock | 400 | ... |
| Kings County Elevated 4s (new) | 93 | 94 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av | 80 | 84 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 116½ | 118 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 88 | 91 |
| Nassau Electric 4s | 97 | 97½ |
| Nassau Electric 5s | 114 | 115 |
| New Orleans Traction (new) | 26 | 27 |
| New Orleans Traction pf. (new) | 65 | 67 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 180 | 190 |
| North Jersey Street Railway | 38 | 38⅝ |
| North Jersey Street Railway 4s | 94 | 95 |
| Orange & Passaic Valley bonds | 103 | 104 |
| Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 116 | 117 |
| Second Avenue Railroad consols | 120 | 121 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad | 215 | 230 |
| Syracuse Rapid Transit | 12 | 18 |
| Syracuse Rapid Transit pf | 25 | 35 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 113 | 116 |
| Union Railway stock | 190 | 200 |
| United Traction, Providence | 104 | 105 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 29 | 31 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf | 103 | 105 |

**Ferry Companies.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn Ferry | 36½ | 39½ |
| Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int | 95½ | 96 |
| Hoboken Ferry (new) | 56½ | 58 |
| Hoboken Ferry con. 5s | 91 | 93 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 110 | 112 |
| Union Ferry | 45¼ | 45⅞ |
| Union Ferry bonds | 103 | 103⅞ |

**Gas Companies.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 8 | 9¼ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 79½ | 81 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 107¼ | 108 |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark | 56 | ... |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds | 105 | 106 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J | 87½ | 89½ |
| Consolidated Gas of N. Y | 218¾ | 233½ |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 103½ | 106½ |
| Denver Gas bonds | 40 | 42 |
| Denver Gas bonds | 87½ | 89 |
| Essex & Hudson Gas | 42 | 45 |
| Fort Wayne Gas | 63 | 65 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 6s | 75 | 78 |
| Indianapolis Gas | 110 | 115 |
| Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds | 103 | 105 |
| Lafayette Gas Co | 65 | 70 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 79 | 82 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas | 48 | 52 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s | 67 | 70 |
| Mutual Gas of New York | 260 | 300 |
| Madison (Wis.) stock | 81 | 83 |
| New England Gas & Coke | 29 | 30 |
| New England Gas & Coke bonds | 85½ | 86 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 110 | 115 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con | 109 | 112 |
| N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds | 102½ | 103½ |
| North Hudson L., H. & P. Co | 56 | 58 |
| North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds | 107 | 109 |
| Ohio & Indiana | 48 | 50 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 67 | 70 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 42 | 45 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s | 93 | 95 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 63 | 65 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 91 | 92 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 112 | 115 |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf | 134 | 138 |
| Standard Gas 5s | 116 | 118 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 5 | 13 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds | | 80 |
| Western Gas | 100¾ | 102 |
| Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest | 107½ | 109 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Ginning | 16 | 17 |
| American Typefounders | 50 | 55 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 10 | 12 |
| Barney & Smith | 22 | 25 |
| Barney & Smith bonds | 106 | 107 |
| Consolidated Rubber Tire | 21½ | 22 |
| Consolidated Rubber Tire pf | 57 | 60 |
| Cramps' Shipyard | 73 | 80 |
| General Chemical | 50 | ... |
| General Chemical pf | 98 | 100 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | ... | 94 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds | 94 | 97 |
| Hudson River Telephone | 103 | 108 |
| Lorillard Company pf | 116 | 117 |
| Standard Coupler | 30 | 33 |
| Trenton Potteries | 7 | 18 |
| Trenton Potteries pf | 55 | 65 |
| Union Typewriter | 25 | 26 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf | 115 | 117 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf | 121 | 123 |
| Worthington Pump pf | 108 | 109 |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 49 | 52½ |
| Central & South American Tel | 114 | 117½ |
| Iron Steamboat | 3 | 5 |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 63 | 66 |
| Universal Car Bearing | ... | 50 |

**RAILWAY STATEMENTS.**

The following railways reporting gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Norfolk and Western | $21,171 |
| Oregon Railroad and Navigation | 5,759 |
| Santa Fé, Prescott and Phenix | 706 |
| Total increase, 3 roads | $27,636 |
| Increase previously reported | 605,711 |
| Total increase, 44 roads | $633,347 |
| Decrease previously reported, 2 roads | 3,543 |
| **Total net increase, 46 roads** | **$629,804** |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1899.**

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | 118 | 122 | Adams Express | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | +1⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 17¾ | 2,320 | Am. Car & Foundry | 17½ | 18 | 17½ | 17½ | − ⅛ |
| 66½ | 67 | 2,000 | Am. Car & Found. pf | 67 | 67⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | − ¼ |
| 43¼ | 44 | 1,300 | American Cotton Oil | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43½ | − ½ |
| 156 | 159 | 508 | American Express | 160 | 160 | 157 | 157 | +2 |
| 16 | 17 | 350 | American Malting Co | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | −1 |
| 67 | 67¼ | 125 | Am. Malting Co. pf | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | −1 |
| 5¾ | 6¼ | 35 | American Spirits Mfg | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | ..... |
| 57⅜ | 58⅛ | 6,610 | Am. Steel & Wire | 59 | 59 | 57¾ | 57¾ | − ⅛ |
| 98½ | 99 | 800 | Am. Steel & Wire pf | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | + ½ |
| 153⅜ | 153⅞ | 14,400 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co | 154¾ | 155¾ | 153¾ | 153⅞ | −1 |
| 43¼ | 43⅝ | 1,550 | American Tin Plate | 43½ | 44 | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 90 | 91 | 400 | Am. Tin Plate pf | 90½ | 90¾ | 90 | 90 | −1 |
| 128⅜ | 128⅝ | 55,800 | American Tobacco | 131 | 131 | 128 | 128⅝ | −2⅜ |
| 145 | 147½ | 100 | Am. Tobacco pf | 147¼ | 147¼ | 147¼ | 147¼ | +1½ |
| 11¼ | 11¾ | 100 | American Linseed | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 54½ | 54¾ | 410 | Am. Linseed pf | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54½ | 54½ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 22⅞ | 9,610 | At., T. & S. F | 23¼ | 23¼ | 22½ | 22½ | − ⅝ |
| 65¼ | 65⅝ | 43,210 | At., T. & S. F. pf | 66¾ | 66⅞ | 65¼ | 65¼ | −1¼ |
| 38 | 38½ | 1,900 | American Steel Hoop | 39¼ | 39⅝ | 39 | 39 | − ¼ |
| 84 | 84½ | 300 | Am. Steel Hoop pf | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84 | 84 | ..... |
| 42¾ | 43 | 850 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43 | 43 | − ⅛ |
| 90¼ | 91 | 750 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf | 91 | 91 | 90¼ | 90¼ | −1½ |
| 56 | 56¼ | 2,995 | Anaconda | 57 | 57 | 56 | 56 | − ¼ |
| 54½ | 54½ | 2,080 | Baltimore & Ohio | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 54 | 54 | −2½ |
| 73¼ | 74 | 950 | Baltimore & Ohio pf | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 105½ | 105¼ | 72,135 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran | 104 | 106¾ | 103½ | 105½ | +1 |
| 19½ | 20 | 600 | Brunswick City | 19¾ | 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 54 | 54¼ | 110 | Canada Southern | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | − ½ |
| 96¼ | 97 | 600 | Canadian Pacific | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | ..... |
| 58 | 58¼ | 1,100 | Central Pacific | 58¼ | 58½ | 57⅜ | 58⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 28⅞ | 5,845 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 29 | 29 | 28½ | 28½ | − ⅜ |
| 135½ | 135¾ | 5,200 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 136 | 136¾ | 135½ | 135½ | − ⅜ |
| 89½ | 90 | 1,100 | Chi. & East. Ill. | 89½ | 91 | 89½ | 90 | +2¼ |
| 16⅛ | 16¼ | 6,485 | Chicago Great West | 16¼ | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | − ⅛ |
| 83¼ | 84 | 500 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., A | 85½ | 85½ | 83 | 83½ | − ⅛ |
| 41½ | 42½ | 2,375 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., B | 40½ | 44 | 40¼ | 42⅞ | +2⅞ |
| 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 2,300 | Chi. Gr. West., deb | 96½ | 98⅜ | 95¾ | 98 | − ⅜ |
| 133⅜ | 133½ | 10,490 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 133⅞ | 134½ | 133⅜ | 133⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 164 | 164¼ | 1,220 | Chicago & Northw | 163½ | 165¾ | 163¾ | 165 | ..... |
| 199 | 200 | 400 | Chicago & Northw. pf | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | +1 |
| 119¼ | 119¾ | 5,680 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119 | 119½ | − ⅝ |
| 56⅜ | 57 | 175 | C., C., C. & St. L | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | − ⅜ |
| 49¼ | 49¾ | 2,325 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49 | 49½ | − ¼ |
| 7¾ | 8 | 100 | Colorado Midland | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | − ¼ |
| 20¾ | 21 | 1,900 | Colorado Midland pf | 21 | 21¼ | 20½ | 21¼ | + ½ |
| 5¾ | ... | 200 | Colorado Southern | 6 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | + ¼ |
| 47 | 47¾ | 50 | Col. Southern 1st pf | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | ..... |
| 48½ | 48¾ | 7,860 | Continental Tobacco | 49⅜ | 49¾ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 101½ | 102¼ | 16,090 | Continental Tobac. pf | 102⅜ | 103⅝ | 102 | 102 | − ⅜ |
| 182 | 182½ | 840 | Consolidated Gas | 183½ | 183¾ | 182 | 182 | −2 |
| 38 | 39¾ | 200 | Consolidated Ice | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | +1¾ |
| .23 | 124 | 1,600 | Delaware & Hudson | 124¾ | 124¾ | 123¾ | 123¾ | − ¼ |
| 176½ | 177½ | 300 | Del., Lack. & West | 176½ | 176¾ | 176½ | 176½ | −1¼ |
| 23¼ | 23¼ | 1,800 | Denver & R. G. | 23½ | 23½ | 23 | 23⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 76½ | 77 | 1,615 | Denver & R. G. pf | 77 | 77½ | 77 | 77 | −1 |
| 20¾ | 21¼ | 200 | D. M. & Ft. Dodge | 21 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | ..... |
| 5⅜ | 5¾ | 200 | Dul., S. S. & At | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | − ⅜ |
| 15½ | 15¾ | 400 | Dul., S. S. & At. pf | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 14¼ | 200 | Erie | 13½ | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 32 | 29,435 | Erie 1st pf | 31¾ | 32⅜ | 31¾ | 32⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 76⅜ | 77½ | 14,890 | Republic I. & S. pf | 75 | 79 | 74¾ | 77 | +2 |
| 21¼ | 22 | 800 | Reading | 22½ | 22¾ | 22 | 22 | − ½ |
| 61¾ | 61¾ | 14,840 | Reading 1st pf | 61⅞ | 62 | 61 | 61½ | − ⅝ |
| 33¼ | 33¾ | 465 | Reading 2d pf | 33⅜ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | ..... |
| 49 | 51 | 125 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | −1¾ |
| 12 | 12 | 25 | St. L. & San Fran | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | ..... |
| 36¼ | 37 | 350 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | − ⅛ |
| 77½ | 77⅞ | 4,505 | St. Louis Southw. pf | 38 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 37½ | − ⅝ |
| 67¼ | 67¾ | 300 | St. Paul & Duluth | 65 | 67½ | 65 | 67½ | −2½ |
| 114 | 116¼ | 825 | St. Paul & Omaha | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | ..... |
| 37½ | 37⅝ | 48,560 | Southern Pacific | 38¼ | 38¼ | 37⅜ | 37⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 12⅜ | 2,370 | Southern Railway | 13 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | − ½ |
| 54¼ | 54½ | 6,035 | Southern Railway pf | 55⅜ | 55⅝ | 54¼ | 54¼ | −1 |
| 8¾ | 9 | 450 | Standard R. & T | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ..... |
| 95¾ | 95⅝ | 4,800 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 97 | 97¼ | 95¾ | 95¾ | −1⅝ |
| 21¼ | 21⅜ | 1,500 | Texas & Pacific | 22 | 22½ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | − ⅝ |
| 12½ | 13¼ | 100 | Texas Pacific Land Tr | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | −2 |
| 181 | 185 | 300 | Third Avenue | 182 | 182 | 180 | 181 | −2½ |
| 46⅜ | 46¾ | 16,730 | Union Pacific | 47¼ | 47¾ | 46⅜ | 46⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 15,110 | Union Pacific pf | 79⅞ | 80⅜ | 79¼ | 79⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 33¾ | 34 | 475 | Union Bag & Paper | 33¾ | 34 | 33⅜ | 33½ | − ⅜ |
| 85½ | 88 | 40 | Unfon Bag & Paper pf | 85½ | 85¾ | 85 | 85 | ..... |
| 10 | 10¼ | 650 | United States Leather | 10 | 10¼ | ... | 10 | − ⅛ |
| 76 | 76¾ | 2,210 | U. S. Leather pf | 76 | 76⅝ | 75¼ | 75¼ | −1 |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | United States Rubber | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | ..... |
| 115¼ | 116¼ | 10 | U. S. Rubber pf | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | ..... |
| 23¼ | 23¾ | 1,110 | Wabash pf | 23¼ | 23⅝ | 23 | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 132 | 135 | 400 | Wells-Fargo Express | 132 | 133 | 132 | 133 | +2 |
| 88¼ | 88¾ | 890 | Western Union Tel | 88¼ | 88⅝ | 88¼ | 88½ | + ¼ |
| 11⅝ | 11¾ | 2,510 | Wheeling & Lake Erie | 11⅝ | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| 28 | 28½ | ... | Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ..... |
| 17⅞ | 18 | 1,500 | Wisconsin Central | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | ..... |
| 57¾ | 58 | 2,000 | Wisconsin Cent. pf | 59 | 59 | 57¾ | 57¾ | −1¼ |
| Sales | | 601,031 | | | | | | |

**Bid and Asked Quotations.**

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 100¼ | ... |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 108½ | 109 |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 108½ | 108¾ |
| 3s, 1918 | 108 | 109 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 112¼ | 112¾ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113 | 114 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 130¾ | 130⅝ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 130¼ | 130⅝ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 111½ | 112 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 111½ | 112 |
| D. C. 3-65s | 117 | ... |
| Alb & Sus | 190 | ... |
| Am. Coal | 145 | 170 |
| A. C. O. pf. | 93¼ | 95 |
| Am. D. Tel. | 35 | 38½ |
| A. S. M. pf. | 28 | 30¾ |
| A. S. Pa. pf. | 119 | 121 |
| Am. T. & C. | 99 | 101 |
| Ann Arbor | 18 | 19 |
| Ann Arb. pf. | 40 | 41 |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., cfs. | 9 | 9½ |
| B. A. L. pf. | 106½ | ... |
| B. Un. Gas | 135 | 142 |
| B., R. & P. | 32 | ... |
| B., R. & P. pf. | 75¼ | ... |
| B., C. R. & N. | 102 | ... |
| Cap. Tract. | 92 | 96 |
| Chi. C. Tr. | 50 | 54 |
| C. & E. I. pf. | 127 | 129 |
| C., I. & L. | 9½ | 10 |
| C., I. & L. pf. | 41 | 41½ |
| C., M. & St. P. pf. | 175½ | 177 |
| C. T. & T. | 14 | 15 |
| C. T. & T. pf. | 45 | 45¼ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 99½ | ... |
| C., L. & W. | 12 | 13 |
| C., L. & W. pf. | 43½ | 44½ |
| Cleve. & P. | 180 | 192 |
| C., C. & I. D. | 2 | ... |
| C. F. & I. pf. | 111 | 115 |
| Col. So. 2d pf. | 17 | 18 |
| Consol. Coal | 50 | 56 |
| Con. Ice pf. | .. | 89 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 105 | 125 |
| Eighth Av. | 400 | ... |
| E. T. & T. | 104¾ | ... |
| F. & P. M. pf. | 61½ | ... |
| Glucose | 64¼ | 65 |
| Glucose pf. | 105 | 109 |
| H. B. Claflin | 114 | 116 |
| Homestake | 73 | 75 |
| Ill. C., I. L. | 103 | ... |
| Joliet & Chi. | 177 | ... |
| Kan. & M. | 11½ | 13 |
| K. & D. M. | 5 | 5½ |
| Knick. I. pf. | 74 | 77 |
| Lac. G. pf. | 98 | 100 |
| Lake Shore | 201½ | 210 |
| Long Island | 65 | 70 |
| Mah. C. R. | 150 | ... |
| M. C. R. pf. | 105 | ... |
| Man. Beach | 11 | 20 |
| Md. Coal pf. | 63 | 75 |
| M. W. S. El. | ... | 8 |
| M. of Chi. pf. | 60 | 61 |
| Mich. Cent. | 110 | ... |
| M. & St. L. 2d pf. | 97¼ | 98 |
| Mor. & Es. | 182¾ | 184 |
| Nat. Lead | 31¾ | 32½ |
| N. L. O. cfs. | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| Nat. Starch | 5 | 5½ |
| Nat. St. 1st pf. | 50 | 60 |
| " St. 2d pf. | 12 | 15 |
| New C. Coal | 37 | 40 |
| N. Y. A. B. | 185 | 190 |
| N. Y. & N. H. | 216 | 219 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. | 13¾ | 14¾ |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 69 | 75 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 33½ | 34¾ |
| Norf. South. | 73 | ... |
| Ont. Mining. | 8 | 9 |
| Ore. R. R. & N. pf. | 47¼ | 48 |
| Ore. R. R. & N. pf. | 76 | 78 |
| Penn. Coal | 380 | ... |
| Peo. & East. | 5 | 6 |
| P. C. C. & St. L. pf. | 97 | 99 |
| P. Ft. W. & C. | 187 | 192 |
| P. & W. pf. | 10 | 13 |
| Quicksilver | 2 | 3 |
| Quicksil'r pf. | 8½ | 10 |
| Rens. & S. | ... | ... |
| P. C. 1st pf. | 85 | 90 |
| R. W. & O. | 31 | ... |
| R. G. W. pf. | 79¼ | 81½ |
| St. J. & G. I. | 5½ | 6 |
| St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. | 14¼ | 15¾ |
| St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 71¾ | 74 |
| St. L. S. W. | 16¼ | 17 |
| St. P. & D. pf. | 100 | 101 |
| St. P. & Om. pf. | 180 | 185 |
| Sil. b. ctfs. | 59¼ | 60 |
| Stand. Dist. | 10 | 15 |
| Stand. D. pf. | 50 | 56 |
| T. & O. C. | 15 | 20 |
| T. & O. C. pf. | 30 | 40 |
| T. C. R. T. | 65 | ... |
| U. S. Exp. | 50 | 52½ |
| U. & B. R. | 170 | ... |
| Wabash | 7⅝ | 8¼ |
| Wag. P. Car. | 191 | 201 |
| W. & L. E. 1st pf. | 85 | 58 |

## INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Biscuit bonds | 108½ |
| Binghamton Gas 5s | 95 |
| Fern. Coal Company | 16.00 |
| Journeay & Burnham | 5.00 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf. | 25.00 |
| Marshall Mill | 65 |
| New York Biscuit bonds | 112 |
| Retsof bonds | 76 |
| Retsof stock | 16 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 59½c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .23, 500 Chollar at .37, 100 Crown Point at .24, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .09, 100 Deadwood at .85, 300 Isabella at .90, 1,000 Jack Pot at .60, seller 10; 100 Potosi at .35, 400 Savage at .20, and 100 Standard at 2.70, seller 15.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

**CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .80 | Potosi | .27 |
| Adams Consol | .08 | Quicksilver | 2.00 |
| Best & Belcher | .55 | Quicksilver pf | 8.00 |
| Breece | 1.70 | Savage | .15 |
| Brunswick Con | .20 | Sierra Nevada | .65 |
| Caledonia B. H. | .50 | Standard | 2.70 |
| Chollar | .30 | Small Hopes | 1.20 |
| Crown Point | .20 | Union Consol | .18 |
| Chrysolite | .07 | Utah | .06 |
| Con. Cal. & Va | 1.65 | Victor | 1.00 |
| Com. T. Co. stock | .04 | Yellow Jacket | .27 |
| Com. T. Co. bonds | .04 | Argentum Juanita | .26 |
| Com. T. Co. scrip | .03 | Alamo | .09 |
| Creede | .15 | Anaconda | .27 |
| Catalpa | .20 | Cripple Creek Cons. | .13 |
| Dunkin | .08 | Creede & Cripple Ck. | .09 |
| Deadwood Terra | .00 | Croesus | .01 |
| Eureka Consol | .40 | Golden Fleece | .24 |
| Father De Smet | .10 | Isabella | .87 |
| Gould & Curry | .34 | Mollie Gibson | .24 |
| Hale & Norcross | .27 | Mount Rosa | .32 |
| Homestake | 65.00 | Pharmacist | .04 |
| Horn Silver | 1.55 | Portland | 1.90 |
| Iron Silver | .50 | Specimen | .10 |
| Julia Consol | .02 | Union | .33 |
| Kingston & Pemb | .18 | Work | .26 |
| La Crosse | .16 | Damon | .16 |
| Lexington Con | .03 | Mutual | .03 |
| Little Chief | .19 | Findlay | .13 |
| Mexican | .40 | Garfield | .14 |
| Moulton | .30 | Jack Pot | .60 |
| Ontario | 7.75 | Pinnacle | .27 |
| Ophir | 1.00 | Alta Pdy. No. 2 | .26 |
| Occidental | .14 | Ala. Pdy. No. 3 | .14½ |
| Plymouth | .08 | Ala. Pdy. No. 4 | .14 |
| Phoenix G. M. Co. | .09 | Grey Forge | .14 |

**INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ariz. Cop. S. Co. | 10½ | Gar. Con | .15½ |
| High Five | 44½ | Golden Fleece | .28½ |
| Jennie Blanche | .59½ | Isabella | .88 |
| Morenci Cop. pf. | 1.80 | Jefferson | .12 |
| Pilgrim | .90 | Justine | .01 |
| Alamo | .09½ | Mollie Gibson | .26 |
| Anaconda | .51 | Mount Rosa | .34 |
| Anchoria | .71 | Pande Basin | .32½ |
| Cr. Chk. Con | .17¼ | Portland | 2.00 |
| Cannon Ball | .006 | Sertinel | .002½ |
| Copper Rock | .00¼ | Union Gold | .35 |
| Elkton | 1.00 | Work | .28 |
| Gold Coin Cr. Ck. | 2.00 | Rosario Honduras | 5.00 |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $280,854,647 |
| Gold reserve | 246,378,825 |
| Net silver | 4,204,725 |
| United States notes in the Treasury | 17,185,777 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 792,750 |
| Total receipts this day | 4,579,296 |
| Total receipts this month | 46,099,099 |
| Total receipts this year | 94,153,357 |
| Total expenditures this day | 532,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 43,196,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 99,747,090 |
| Deposits in National banks | 81,014,131 |
| Silver bullion | 775,715 |
| National bank notes received for redemption | 162,287 |
| Government receipts: | |
| From internal revenue | 523,385 |
| From customs | 830,733 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,225,278 |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Complete Bond Transactions.**

U S 4s, coup, 1907 500 ..... 113
U S 4s, coup, 1925 5,000 ..... 130½
Va Fund. Debt 2-3s of 1991 3,500 ..... 86
Am Spirits M Co 6s 2,000 ..... 93
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 9,000 ..... 95½
At, T & S F adj 4s 5,000 ..... 88
34,000 ..... 87¾
General 4s 1,000 ..... 102¾
3,000 ..... 102½
13,000 ..... 102¾
Austin & N W 1st 4,000 ..... 90⅝
10,000 ..... 96⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s 11,000 ..... 101
Balt & Ohio 3½s 1,000 ..... 97½
15,000 ..... 97¼
B W & W Co 5s 1,000 ..... 85
B, R & P G M 5s 1,000 ..... 110
B, C, R & N 1st coll. trust 5s 5,000 ..... 117
Canada So 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 108½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 10,000 ..... 88
K C, P & G 1st 5,000 ..... 71½
20,000 ..... 71½
24,000 ..... 72
96,000 ..... 72½
30,000 ..... 72⅞
L S & Mich So 3½s 4,000 ..... 109¼
L, N A & C 1st 1,000 ..... 113⅞
Louis & Nash coll trust 4s 7,000 ..... 100½
Mex Cent 1st inc 35,000 ..... 22¾
Mex Inter 1st 4s 9,000 ..... 87½
M. & St L 1st & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 99½
Mo, K & T 5s 15,000 ..... 95
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 94¾
17,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94⅝
Mo Pac 1st cons 6,000 ..... 118½
Mo Pac trust 5s 15,000 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 101¾
Mo, K & T 2d 5,000 ..... 73¼
50,000 ..... 73
21,000 ..... 72⅞

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

**New Building on Seventeenth Street Sold—Purchase for Improvement on Broad Street—Other Dealings.**

M. & L. Hess have sold for Thomas McKeone to Josef Steiner for about $185,000 the eight-story business building recently completed at 16 East Seventeenth Street, on a lot 25 by 92.

Alfred Seton, Jr., has sold for the Popham estate to Charles E. Johnson for about $150,000 the five-story buildings 78 and 80 Broad Street, between Stone and Marketfield Streets, on a plot 52.2 by 105.10. The buyer will demolish the present buildings and erect a modern business building on the site.

Alfred Seton, Jr., was the broker in the recently reported sale of 52 West Thirty-eighth Street for Mandelbaum & Lewine to Michael Coleman, who already owned No. 54.

Greene & Taylor have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 33 West Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, to Anson G. McCook, for about $70,000.

It is reported that Elias Kempner has bought the old buildings 71 to 75 Bank Street, 50 by 100.

Broker Barnes has sold for Mary Day a plot of eight lots at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Morris Avenue. It is understood that the buyer of this property is a Roman Catholic Church, and that an edifice will be erected upon the site in the near future.

Broker Barnes has also sold for George McAdam to Julia Maxwell a two-family frame flat on Mott Avenue, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; also, for George McAdam to a Mrs. Kiernan, the two-story frame dwelling at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Sheridan Avenue.

**Results at Auction.**

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

511 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mathilde Eidlitz, as executrix.....$32,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Darke Street, north side, 365 feet east of the road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 50 by 87.9, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Parsons.....2,400

**To-day's Auction Sales.**

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $76,059.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 1,575 Madison Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,179.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 30 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, B. F. Gerding, referee, triangular plot, included by Bathgate Avenue, One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Quarry Road, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Melvin H. Dalberg, referee, 221 West Fortieth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $1,210; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

**THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.**

**List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.**

No. 112 to 116 West Eighteenth Street, for a six-story brick business building, 60 by 92; Edward Jansen of 124 West Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Trohne, architect; cost, $60,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 121 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 45.4 by 28.2; the John Eichler Brewing Company, One Hundred and Ninth Street and Third Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Avenue C, east side, 83 feet south of Fifth Street, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 51; Mrs. M. Olsson, Unionport, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a three-story brick tenement, 21 by 63; M. J. Garvin of 837 Cauldwell Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 326 to 330 East Thirty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 75.1 by 88.9; Laura Billings of 279 Madison Avenue, owner; Samuel Hucked, Jr., of 132 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for three four-story brick tenements, 18.10 by 75; Joseph Anderson of 376 West Thirty-second Street, owner; Rudolf Werner, architect; cost, $48,000.

Brook Avenue, southwest corner of Wendover Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, 26 by 70 and 46.7 by 61.2 and 62.7; Joseph Anderson, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $50,000.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of Wendover Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 26 by 95; Louis Luljens of 1528 Washington Avenue, owner; Rudolf Werner, architect; cost, $28,000.

**Alterations.**

No. 3,589 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Mrs. C. Wetzel of 3,591 Third Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 176.11 feet west of Brook Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings, with stores; George Grossman, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Eleventh Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick and frame office; M. J. Burns of 502 Landtstadt Street, owner; W. H. Hornum of 29 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 583 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; E. S. Cornell of 121 Pearl Street, owner; G. D. Hilyard, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 30 feet west of Sheridan Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. French, owner; W. A. Gorman of 1,059 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Sheridan Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; George W. McAdam, premises, owner; W. A. Gorman, architect; cost, $1,100.

Nos. 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick gymnasium and bowling alley; C. E. Appleby, premises, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $150.

**Waldorf-Astoria Sun Parlor Sublet.**

George C. Boldt, lessee of the Waldorf-Astoria, has sublet to Benjamin J. Falk the sun parlor and the bridge leading to it, together with a space on the main floor, formerly used as a cigar stand. Mr. Falk will use the premises as a photograph and general art gallery for a period of five years, paying a rental of $8,000 for the first year, and $12,000 per year for the remaining four years.

**Recorded Real Estate Transfers.**

Tuesday, Aug. 29.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 350 ft s of Randall Av, 250x100; Virginia Zucca to Antonio Zucca.....$1

AVENUE B, s e s, 150 ft n e of Cedar St, 50x100; Daisy E. Brady and another to Margaret J. Diesch and others, ½ part.....750

AVENUE B, s e s, 150 ft n e of Cedar St, 50x100; Dennis W. Moran to Margaret J. Dietsch and others, ½ part.....1

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 180th St, 25x100; James H. Robertson to Hammond Odell.....1

COURTLANDT AV, 598, 29.7x100; Burton H. Smith to Hugo C. Munday.....1

EAGLE AV, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 100 x115; Louis and John Brandt to William G. Piqueron.....100

FULTON AV, w s, 28.2 ft s of 170th St, 39.11x96.2x29.11x96; also strip adjoining; Leopold Hutter to George Thau.....3,600

FULTON AV, w s, 48.1 ft s of 170th St, 35.7x96.4x37x96.2; Leopold Hutter to Daniel J. Deady.....5,000

FULTON AV, w s, 26.5 ft s of 18th St, 99.6x100x102.6x100; Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, to Leopold Hutter.....12,300

INWOOD AV, w s, 25 ft n of Goble Place, 25x100; David O'Connell to Daniel T. Garrie.....6,900

LOTS 16, Block 29, map of Pelham Park, Perley S. Crosier to John Standinger.....Exch.

MOTT AV, e s, at n corner of land of Carley, 25x221.7x25.6x216.5; Annie C. Trustee to Moritz Pinner.....1

OLD BOSTON ROAD, or White Plains Road or Av, adjoining Bronxwood Park, &c., contains 33 643-1,000 acres; Isaac N. Mills, referee, to Louis R. and Charles T. Adee.....106,000

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 24.1x75x24x75; Bridget Dempsey, trustee, to Abraham J. Dworsky.....13,250

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 24.1x75x24x75; Margaret Dempsey and others, by guardian, and others, to Abraham J. Dworsky.....13,250

RIVINGTON ST, 237, Hugh Donahue to John McNulty.....1

VANDERBILT AV EAST, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 50x100; J. Albert Lane, trustee, to Sumter L. Happy.....1,600

VANDERBILT AV EAST, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 50x100; Sumter L. Happy to Samuel Cowen.....100

WALES AV, s s, 25 ft n of 149th St, new line, 50x105; James Sheeran and others to Dennis and Kate F. Considine.....5,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 56.7x90; Eliza B. Esrll to James Anderson.....1

WOODRUFF AV, s corner of Grove St, 50x100; Bridget C. Augustine to August Swenson and another.....500

WOLTH AV, e s, part of Lot 140, map of the Village of Mount Hope, runs e 30 ft to Westchester Av, x100x25 to Worth Av x100; also, Webster Av, e s, 25 ft s from n line of Lot 140, map of the V' lage of Mount Hope, 25x irregular; Mary Kramer to Henry H. Kramer ½ part.....1

20TH AV, s s, part of lot 1,155, map of Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Marion M. Catersen and another to Marie Schrader.....3,800

52D ST, 324 and 326 East, 38x100.5; Gabriella M. Dexter to Cecelia Haft.....1

52D ST, 326 East, 19x100.5; Alonzo Rothschild, to Gabriella M. Dexter.....1

53D ST, 246 East, 16.8x100.5; Isaac Hessberg to Laura E. Weis.....1

60TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Jeannette Hodes to Fanny Brothers, ½ part.....900

80TH ST, 110 West, 20x102.2; William O. B. Clifford to Louise V. Weber.....100

89TH ST, n s, 37 ft e of Columbus Av, 21 x75; John Amann to Theodore Sutro..Exchange

101ST ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; Kate Heilegel to Bernard Havanagh.....100

119TH ST, 311, n s, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Catherine Delamore to Edward Dougherty.....1

127TH ST, n s, 274.6 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.11; Robert T. Craig to Mary F. O'Neill.....1

144TH ST, 305 and 307 West, 49.6x99.11; 144th St, 311 West, 24.6x99.11; Joseph E. Mount to Clarence D. Fox.....1

182D ST, n s, 233.4 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x 79.11; Daniel T. Garrie to David O'Connell.....10,000

235TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Verio Av, 125.11x 100x90.9x110.2; Bernard Havanah to Kate Helriegel.....100

**Recorded Leases.**

BOLDT, George C., to Benjamin J. Falk; 5th Av, 34th St, and Astor Court, (Waldorf-Astoria,) sun parlor, &c., 5 years..$8,000 to 12,000

DELLAMORE, Catherine, to James Stanton; 311 West 119th St, 1 year.....2,600

GROSS, Emma, to Kreuzer & Weis; 284 1st Av, store, &c., 1 year.....900

SAUER, GROSS & HERBENER to Ludwig Anderson; 352 Amsterdam Av, store, &c., 5 years.....1,020 to 1,200

SCHOONMAKER, Daniel, to Michael Houlihan; 221 Lexington Av, store, &c., 4 8-12 years.....6,550

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLlege to Catharine I. Van Benschoten; 49th St, s s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 19.6x 100.5, 21 years from July, 1886.....807

**Recorded Mortgages.**

ADEE, Louise A. and Charles T., to Empire City Savings Bank; Old Boston Road, or White Plains Road, or Avenue, adjoining s line of Bronxwood Park, &c., contains 33 643-1,000 acres, 1 year..75,000

ANDERSON, James, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, ½ year.....9,750

ANDERSON, James, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, ½ year.....16,500

BISCHOF, Franz J. G., to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr.; 533 West 187th St, 1 year.....2,500

BRUSLE, Isadelle, to Laurine Chrisfield-Dodge; West Farms Road, s e s, 468.7 ft n e of Lyon St, 1¼ years.....500

CLINCHY, Anthony, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 125th St, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, ½ year.....78,000

CLINCHY, Anthony, to Frederick G. Potter; 125th St, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, ½ year.....16,320

COWEN, Samuel, to Ray Reiter; Vanderbilt Av East, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, demand.....800

COWEN, Samuel, to Bertha A. Deane; Vanderbilt Av East, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, ½ year.....450

COWEN, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Railroad Av, e s, 50 ft n of Bassford St, ¼ year.....1,750

COX, Mary E. and Arthur S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 318 West 81st St, 3 years.....25,000

DWORSKY, Abraham J. and Bertha, to Robert C. Maxwell; Rivington St, s e corner of Goerck St, 2 years.....11,000

ECKER, Nathan, to Martin Engel; Stanton St, s s, 75 ft e of Willett St, 3 years.....4,000

FAHEY, Michael, to Mary Eagan; 146th St, n s, 40 ft w of Cypress Av, 25x150 to Terrace Place, 1 year.....1,000

FLYNN, Ellen A., to Harlem Savings Bank; Teasdale Place, n's, 315 ft w of Delmonico Place, (Grove Av,) 1 year.....1,600

FREESS, Peter, to the East River Savings Institution; 1,732 2d Av, 1 year.....19,000

GALLIKER, Adelle and Charles H., to Richard Cohn; 234 West 65th St, 1 year..3,000

GALLIKER, Adelle and Charles H., to Andrew M. Clute, trustee, &c.; 234 West 65th St, 3 years.....15,000

GARRIE Daniel T., to Empire City Savings Bank; Inwood Av, w s, 25 ft n of Goble Pla.; 1 year.....3,500

GULLMANN, Sophia and Christopher, to James Weeks, executor, &c.; 43 2d Av, 5 years.....15,000

HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to Gabriella M. Dexter; 324 and 326 East 52d St, ½ year.....2,000

HELRIEGEL, Kate, to Bernard Havanagh; 235th St, s w corner of Veriv Av, 3 years.....2,500

HUTTER, Leopold, to the American Mortgage Company; Fulton Av, w s, 84.8 ft s of 170th St, 1 year.....4,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to the American Mortgage Company; Fulton Av, w s, 48.8 ft s of 170th St, 3 years.....4,000

KELLY, Robert, to Mary L. Fraser; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 328.4 ft n of 141st St, 5 years.....14,000

KNIGHT, Alice and Levi P., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 105th St, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.....10,000

KOHLER, John F., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, w s, 55.11 ft n of 104th St, 3 years.....8,000

LINDEMANN, Minna, to Joseph Hoffmann; 65th St, n s, 335 ft w of 1st Av, 2½ years.....2,000

PHILLIPS, William S., to Julia A. Lockwood; Loring Place, w s, adjoining land of H. E. D. Jackson and of T. J. H. Merrill, 3 years.....5,500

McNULTY, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 237 Rivington St, 1 year.....8,000

PIQUERON, William G., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 1 year.....16,500

PIQUERON, William G., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 1 year.....6,700

PINNER, Moritz, to Annie C. Tower; Mott Av, e s, at n corner of land of Carley, 3 years.....18,000

PRIOR, James C., to William W. Vaughan; 136th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, demand.....8,000

RACIEN, Solomon, to Charles Collins; Southern Boulevard, e s, 97.8 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year.....800

ROODE, Conrad and Refinaldine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 526 East 155th St, 5 years.....7,000

SCHULTZ, Louise, to James McCienahan and others, executors, &c.; 217 and 219 10th Av, and 506 and 508 West 23d St, 5 years.....55,000

SCHWOEPPE, Gustave H., and others to Benjamin F. Vossburgh, trustee, &c.; Clinton Av, w s, 486.3 ft s of Jefferson St, 5 years.....3,500

THAU, George, to Henry Thau; Fulton Av, w s, 28.2 ft s of 170th St, 3 years...3,000

VAN NOSTRAND, Mary A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 22 West 15th St, 1 year.....5,000

WOLFF, Etta, to Edward W. Fox; Wendover Av, s s, 176.10 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year.....4,000

**Assignments of Mortgages.**

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company, successor of the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company, to Helen M. Tomrie.....3,224

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to William N. Crane.....100

POTTER, Frederick G., to Eugene C. Potter.....Nom.

STEIN, Henry and Francis M., to Rosalie Wiener.....Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to William T. Frohwein.....4,500

**Mechanics' Liens.**

BROADWAY, s e corner of 125th St, —x—; Frederick Harder and others against John McSweeney, owner; H. A. Von Dietsch, contractor, (four liens).....

207TH ST, 252 West; Mayer & Son against William N. Sternkopf and Louisa D. Nuhn, owners; Muth and Hoffman, contractors.....120

35TH ST, 418 and 420 West; William D. Grant against Joseph F. Doyle, owner and contractor.....72

75TH ST, 422 and 424 East; Wiedbusch & Schwartz against Adolph and Oscar Wiedhoff, owners and contractors.....71

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Thomas A. Barry and others against Katherine Van Valen, owner and contractor.....900

133D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 20?x 99.11; Christman & Hogan against Ellen Eden, owner; Daniel McM. Niven, contractor.....9,365

137TH ST, 47 to 53 West; Henry H. Meise against William Kitchen, owner; Andrew Kitchen, contractor.....5,937

137TH ST, 47 to 53 West; Harry C. Browning against William R. Kitchen, owner; Andrew Kitchen, contractor.....270

**Lis Pendens.**

COMMERCE ST, 21, and 55 Barrow St; West St, 420; 24th St, 433 and 435 West, and 430 West 25th St; William H. Lane and another against Emory F. Lane and others, action to declare ownership, &c.;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

FIELD ST, e s, 175 ft e of Beech St, 24th Ward, 25x100; Jane E. Cornell, executrix, &c., against Lillian G. Muller, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves & Scrogham.

LAURENCE ST, s w s, 36.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Thomas J. Larkin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Sherman.

WEST END AV, w s, 85 ft n of 75th St, 20x75; Woodbury G. Langdon, executor, &c., against Ephraim S. Johnson, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

68TH ST, 302 West; Department of Buildings against Gertrude Cockerill, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Atterbourg.

156TH ST, n e corner of Union Av, 75x104.10x 95.9x86.5; Simon Danzig and another against James C. Wood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Stroock.

158TH ST, s s, 768.10 ft w of Broadway, 18.8x 100; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Joseph Luke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

158TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Elton Av, runs s 200 ft to 157th St x21 to Melrose Av x n 200 to 158th St x21 to beginning; Martin Metzger against James A. Simpson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.


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Why should anyone fail to insure? There are wills in nearly every title. Who is to suffer if their validity is attacked? The owner if he is not guaranteed; the insuring company if he is.

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REAL ESTATE.
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(A fireproof apartment building.) Spacious apartments in suites of eight to seventeen rooms and four bathrooms and two servants' rooms. Servants' bathrooms. Butler's rooms. Laundry, ironing, and drying rooms. Servants' elevator. Commodious storerooms and cement closets. Dining rooms finished in mahogany and Flemish oak; wainscoted eight feet high. Beamed ceilings. Hood mantels. Window seats. Inglenooks. Electric light arranged for connection to dining room tables. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, and butler's pantries tiled five feet high. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Refrigeration, ice, and ice water supplied. Telephone in each apartment. Mail chute. Elevator service all night. The most complete and thoroughly appointed apartment building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people.
Also Apartments in building Northwest Corner of Eightieth Street and West End Avenue, in suites of eight and nine rooms, butler's pantry, and bathroom.
Charming Apartments in suites of seven and eight rooms and bathroom, in building 305 West Eighteenth Street, near Riverside Drive.
Apply at Buildings, or to Globe Realty Company, 141 Broadway, New York.

126-128 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every modern convenience.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

AT LEXINGTON AV., Northwest Cor. 44th St.
Fi st-class apartments, eight to twelve rooms and bath; bachelor suites, 3 to 4 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; fuel furnished; elevators day and night; boys uniformed; telephone; also 1,325 and 1,327 5th Av., one block north Central Park and Crystal Lake; six rooms and bath; heat, hot water, &c. Apply to janitor, or
O'REILLY BROTHERS,
N. Y. Storage Warehouse, 109-123 E. 44th St.

THE NEVADA
APARTMENT HOUSE,
Broadway, Amsterdam Av., 69th and 70th Sts.
A few high grade unfurnished Apartments left. Structural advantages giving absolute safety; new and modern bathrooms; long distance telephones in each apartment; servants' bathroom; BALLROOM enlarged and redecorated; new dressing rooms.
NEW YORK REALTY CO.
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OFFICES FOR RENT.
Ready for occupancy.
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Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS FOR LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4TH.
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
NIAGARA FALLS
EXCURSION $8.00 TICKET.
Tickets will be accepted on trains leaving West 23d St. at 5:55 P. M.; Cortlandt St. at 6:08 P. M., and Desbrosses St. at 6:10 P. M. only, on Sept. 1st. On Sept. 2d and 3d they will be accepted on all trains except the Black Diamond Express. Returning will be good on all trains but the Black Diamond Express, up to and including Sept. 6th.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Holders of Lehigh Valley Railroad tickets to Niagara Falls can purchase there tickets to Toronto, by Boat $1.50, by Rail $2.60, to visit the Great Canadian Exposition.

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and Switchback.
EXCURSION $2.00 TICKET.
CHILDREN $1.50.
Special excursion train will leave as follows: West Twenty-third St., 7:55 A. M.; Cortlandt St., 8:08 A. M.; Desbrosses St., 8:10 A. M.; Brooklyn Annex, (foot Fulton St., Brooklyn,) 7:45 A. M.
For tickets and further information apply at all Lehigh Valley ticket offices or at Ferries Cortlandt, Desbrosses, or 23d St., Brooklyn Annex.
Gen'l Eastern Office, 355 Broadway, N. Y.

Take the Ocean Trip
DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT
LONG BRANCH.
ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.
FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER Republic and MAMMOTH STEAMER Columbia
Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M. Leave Long Branch, 11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M. 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.
Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
20 MILES of BAY and HARBOR
12 MILES OCEAN
32 MILES DOWN
32 MILES BACK
64 MILES
The finest sail offered by any route. The best equipped, handsomest, and fastest boats; immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, and every comfort the traveler needs. Amusement also in concerts and vaudeville performances, free, on every trip. COSTS LESS THAN 1¼ CENTS PER MILE.
Sandy Hook, Navesink Highlands, Statue of Liberty, all the Forts, Governor's, Long, and Staten Islands, Splendid scene of ocean life and grandeur, and of commerce.
4 HOURS OF SAILING.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1181 B'way. Phone 211 Had. Sq.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Coney Island Jockey Club Racetrack.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:50 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:20, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:00, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * run Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and halfhourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M. FARE, 15 CENTS.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

OUR LABOR DAY HOLIDAY OUTING.
Scenic Ride Sept. 4 Grand Resorts
Two Wonders of the Blue Ridge Mountains,
Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko,
Not to Mention the world-famed ride on the
SWITCHBACK GRAVITY RAILROAD.
Low-Rate Excursion personally Conducted by the
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.
Special excursion train leaves New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Arrives back in city about 9 P. M. Round trip fare, adults $2, children $1.50. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on train.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave foot West 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

LABOR DAY.
COOK'S EXCURSIONS.
Including Hotels, and all Expenses.
Niagara Falls, 3 days.....$14.50
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St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lakes Champlain, George, etc., splendid 4 days trip.....26.00
For particulars see handbills and programmes.
COOK'S TOURS, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC.
West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Week days, Round Trip. 40c.
Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.
Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

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CONSULT CHEIRO by reading his books, LANGUAGE OF THE HAND; tenth edition, enlarged, $2.50; fifty-five magnificent full-page illustrations. CHEIRO'S POEMS, cloth, gilt top, 50 cents; abounds in passion, emotion, and regretfulness. CHEIRO'S GUIDE TO THE HAND, cloth, $1.00; the best work on Palmistry at a low price. THE HAND OF FATE, cloth, $1.00; a novel; a strange psychological story. Sold everywhere. Mailed for the price. Manuscripts promptly examined. F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher, 114 5th Av., New York.

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ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; references required and given; permanent only. 172 Lexington Av.

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Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.
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for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class. J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.
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Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
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These terms include all the studies.
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Day and Boarding School with Kindergarten
Prepares for business and all the leading colleges. At the recent examinations for admission into the Columbia University all the graduates from this school passed successfully and were admitted. East side school opens Sept. 27th. West side branch October 2d. For prospectus and particulars address until Sept. 15th,
S. WEINGART, Highmount, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
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## RECEIVER'S SALE.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at half past two in the afternoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

The interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and of the undersigned as receivers thereof, in and to the accounts of said company, representing advances made by it, or sums due to it, as follows:

1. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line from Castleton to certain Anthracite coal fields, connecting with or near the line of the Colorado & Southern Railway, $6,650.87.
2. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line North and South of Nampa, Idaho, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $2,389.06.
3. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Idaho into California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $85,579.90.
4. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line to Castle Valley, Utah, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $18,476.39.
5. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Milford to Pioche, Utah, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $979,847.24.
6. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected Silver City extension, a line connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $23,824.57.
7. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Utah to California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $95,538.75.
8. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Utah to Central California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $58,121.63.

The interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and of the undersigned as Receivers thereof, in and to the following accounts of said company:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co | $68,792.46 |
| 10. | Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad & Telegraph Co | 2,594.43 |
| 11. | Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.. | 115,212.61 |
| 12. | Nevada Central Railway Co.. | 113,593.86 |
| 13. | St. Joseph & Western Railroad Co.. | 4,086.09 |
| 14. | South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co | 277.23 |
| 15. | United States Transportation Account, on the books of the corporation at Omaha unsettled | 26,842.53 |
| 16. | Castle Valley coal lands | 917.70 |
| 17. | Pittsburg, Akron & Western Railway Co | 536.84 |
| 18. | Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway Co | 30.29 |
| 19. | Omaha Union Depot Co., (special account) | 350.00 |
| 20. | Greenlee & Monk | 650.52 |
| 21. | Adams & Kiesel, salt account | 521.29 |
| 22. | S. B. Reed, ex-Traveling Auditor | 52.90 |
| 23. | Mouat Lumber & Investment Co | 202.96 |
| 24. | Belle Milling Co | 93.79 |
| 25. | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co | 16,340.79 |
| 26. | J. J. Johnson | 2,474.30 |
| 27. | Southern Pacific Co | 7,879.75 |
| 28. | J. Gunnell, ex-Agent Salt Lake coal yard | 13,013.50 |
| 29. | Moran Brothers | 67.00 |
| 30. | Union Soap Co | 160.11 |
| 31. | J. G. & I. Blair Contracting Co. | 3,802.06 |
| 32. | W. H. Hurlburt, Asst. General Passenger Agent | 255.00 |
| 33. | Pacific Express Co | 376.63 |
| 34. | Various Bills Collectible | 15,322.94 |
| 35. | Various Bills Canceled | 39,631.08 |
| 36. | Tax Warrants | 14,840.75 |
| 37. | Stone on hand | 577.17 |
| 38. | Hotel Department | 27,671.49 |
| 39. | Foreign overcharge accounts collectible | 1,145.68 |

Also in the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40. | Laramie Soda Works, account and property | 100,237.56 |

Also in the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| $4,000. | Kansas Pacific Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage six per cent. bonds, stamped to show the application of the sum derived through the decree of foreclosure and sale. |
| $00. | Union Pacific Railway Co. Eastern Division Income seven per cent. Unsubordinated bonds. |
| 2,550. | Union Pacific Railway Co. Eastern Division Income seven per cent. Subordinated bonds. |
| 250,000. | Nevada Central Railway Income eight per cent. bonds. |
| 15,000 | London, South Park & Leadville Railroad Co. First Mortgage six per cent. bonds. |
| 8,750,000. | Credit Mobilier of America stock. |
| 4,324,100. | Denver South Park & Pacific Railroad Co. stock, as the same is represented by the certificates therefor in the possession of the Receivers, and as the same is indorsed or partially indorsed for transfer. |
| 762,500. | Denver, Western & Pacific Railroad Co. stock. |
| 230,000. | Kansas & Eastern Railroad Construction Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| 250,000. | Kansas Carbon Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| 550,900. | Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| 6,237,800. | Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| 959,500. | Nevada Central Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| 5,000. | Nevada Improvement Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock, and the right to receive the same. |
| 5,300. | Topeka Daily Capital Publishing Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| 600. | Utah Western Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| $15,100. | Union Coal Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| $01,000. | Wyoming Coal & Mining Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| 8 | shares North Park & Grand River Valley Railway & Telegraph Co. stock, or the subscriptions thereto, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock or subscriptions, and subject to any obligations in respect thereof. |
| 23 | shares Utah & Nevada Railway Co. stock assignments, (10% paid,) or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said assignments. |
| $500,000. | Salt Lake & Western Railway Co. (Nevada) stock, represented by certificates for 5,000 shares, on which installments to the amount of $10 per share have been paid, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| $38,100. | Summit County Railroad Co. (Utah) stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| 37,800. | Utah Northern Railroad Co. (Utah) stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |
| 3,000. | St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock. |

Also in the following:

Note of M. Mumford, dated April 12, 1890, due six months after date, secured by 300 shares Kansas City Times Newspaper Co. stock, $20,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the accounts, claims, bonds, stocks, notes and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of sales, respectively, by the Court, as hereinafter specified, but no bid will be entertained for any of said stocks unless the sum bid therefor shall be sufficient to pay the war revenue tax or stamps required in connection with the assignment or transfer thereof, and in the event that such bids are not made the Receivers will withdraw such stocks from sale.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers or in lawful money a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court, a report thereof will at once be made to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co. and of the undersigned as Receivers of said company as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11th, 1899.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM PART I., OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 8th day of June, 1899, present, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice. In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of L. Alers-Hankey and Carrie Alers-Hankey, a majority of the Directors of Howard Lockwood & Company, a domestic corporation, and the schedule annexed to said petition, which petition and schedule were verified June 7th, 1899; and on proof of due service of notice of this application, and of a copy of said petition and schedule and of th's order as proposed upon Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General, and on motion of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the petitioner,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Counselor at Law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of September, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the said 11th day of September, 1899, in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper printed at Albany, N. Y., and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

au16-1aw3wW&s6

TO THE CREDITORS OF AND PERSONS having claims against the Metropolitan Building Company:

Take notice that by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, dated the fourteenth day of August, 1899, and of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, you are required to present to the Receivers below named and make proof of the respective claims against the Metropolitan Building Company, an insolvent corporation, within two months from the date of said first-named order; and if you fail to do so you may be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation.

Claims must be in writing, and may be presented to Henry Puster, Receiver, at his office, No. 250 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., or to Edward H. Fallows, Receiver, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated August 22, 1899.

HENRY PUSTER,
EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.

au23-1aw5wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 19th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of The Diossy Law Book Company, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, Assignee.
CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City.
au23-1aw5wW

## RECEIVER'S SALE.

1898, which order may be inspected at the office of the Receivers, no bid or which will be entertained of a less sum than $45,000.

Certain stock subscriptions, or the right to certain stock subscriptions, in the capital stock of the Union Land Co. of Nebraska, and a certain book account or claim against said Union Land Co., amounting on its face to $19,817.23, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

84,957.50 In Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $17.

25,000.00 In Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

1,000.00 In Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $150.

50.00 In Solomon Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

145,000.00 In Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal five per cent. bonds, Reorganization Committee Certificate, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $181,250.00.

12,000.00 In Rattlesnake Creek Water Company stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $120.

55,000.00 In Topeka Iron Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

33,300.00 In Wood River Improvement Co. stock, (eighty per cent. paid,) no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $33.50.

Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, Certificate of membership in, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

Note of Michael Donovan, March 18, 1893, payable ninety days after date, with interest at seven per cent., $248.16, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.00.

Notes of Le Grande Young, dated May 19, 1892, carrying interest at seven per cent., as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Payable in one year from date | $1,000 |
| Payable in two years from date | 1,000 |
| Payable in four years from date, $1,230, less payment thereon, $300 | 930 |
| | $2,930 |

no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $30.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, amounting on the face of the account to $88,660.47, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Missouri Pacific Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $41,834.74.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., amounting on its face to $27,361.01, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $13,680.51.

A certain book account or claim against the Wood River Improvement Co. amounting on its face to $47,526.06, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain receipt for a deposit made by W. J. Galbraith with the Salt Lake & Ogden Electric Light Co., amounting on its face to $25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

A certain book account or claim against the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,092,124.68, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $5,000.

A certain book account or claim against the Kansas Central Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,136,892.50, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

A certain book account or claim against the Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co., amounting on its face to $111.49, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway Co., amounting on its face to $159,830.67, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

A certain book account or, claim against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., amounting on its face to $1,641,471.24, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,500.

A certain book account or claim against the Salina & Southwestern Railway Co., amounting on its face to $35,228.61, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co., amounting on its face to $296,137.40, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

Certain terminal property known as the Spokane Union Depot property at Spokane, Washington, the title to which was acquired by the undersigned as Receivers under an order entered in this proceeding on April 5, 1899, together with such additions as have been made to said property, and $473,000 in bonds of the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, which bonds have been so stamped as to show the application of the sums paid thereon under a decree of foreclosure and sale affecting that property, and

Certain notes made by the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, the balance due on which, excluding interest, is $52.62, and

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Co. against the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, amounting on its face to $20,791.87.

No bid shall be entertained for said property, said bonds, said notes, and said book account of a less sum than $250,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the bonds, stocks, notes, claims, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of sales, respectively, by the Court, as hereinafter specified, but no bid will be entertained for any of said stocks unless the sum bid therefor shall be sufficient to pay the war revenue tax or stamps required in connection with the assignment or transfer thereof, and in the event that such bids are not made the Receivers will withdraw such stocks from sale.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers or in lawful money a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court, a report thereof will at once be made to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales have been confirmed, or delivered to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the undersigned, as Receivers of said Company, as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of The Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11th, 1899.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

| | |
|---|---|
| $30,000.00 | Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, certain coupons on which were stamped on the application of the sum derived through a decree of foreclosure and sale, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1. |
| 60,000.00 | Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $50,400. |
| 50,000.00 | Northern Pacific Terminal Co. six per cent. bonds held by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., subject to the terms of the order made herein on April 4, |

## RECEIVER'S SALE.

1898, which order may be inspected at the office of the Receivers, no bid or which will be entertained of a less sum than $45,000.

Certain stock subscriptions, or the right to certain stock subscriptions, in the capital stock of the Union Land Co. of Nebraska, and a certain book account or claim against said Union Land Co., amounting on its face to $19,817.23, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

84,957.50 In Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $17.

25,000.00 In Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

1,000.00 In Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $150.

50.00 In Solomon Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

145,000.00 In Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal five per cent. bonds, Reorganization Committee Certificate, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $181,250.00.

12,000.00 In Rattlesnake Creek Water Company stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $120.

55,000.00 In Topeka Iron Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

33,300.00 In Wood River Improvement Co. stock, (eighty per cent. paid,) no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $33.50.

Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, Certificate of membership in, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

Note of Michael Donovan, March 18, 1893, payable ninety days after date, with interest at seven per cent., $248.16, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.00.

Notes of Le Grande Young, dated May 19, 1892, carrying interest at seven per cent., as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Payable in one year from date | $1,000 |
| Payable in two years from date | 1,000 |
| Payable in four years from date, $1,230, less payment thereon, $300 | 930 |
| | $2,930 |

no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $30.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, amounting on the face of the account to $88,660.47, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Missouri Pacific Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $41,834.74.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., amounting on its face to $27,361.01, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $13,680.51.

A certain book account or claim against the Wood River Improvement Co. amounting on its face to $47,526.06, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain receipt for a deposit made by W. J. Galbraith with the Salt Lake & Ogden Electric Light Co., amounting on its face to $25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

A certain book account or claim against the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,092,124.68, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $5,000.

A certain book account or claim against the Kansas Central Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,136,892.50, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

A certain book account or claim against the Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co., amounting on its face to $111.49, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway Co., amounting on its face to $159,830.67, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

A certain book account or, claim against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., amounting on its face to $1,641,471.24, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,500.

A certain book account or claim against the Salina & Southwestern Railway Co., amounting on its face to $35,228.61, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co., amounting on its face to $296,137.40, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

Certain terminal property known as the Spokane Union Depot property at Spokane, Washington, the title to which was acquired by the undersigned as Receivers under an order entered in this proceeding on April 5, 1899, together with such additions as have been made to said property, and $473,000 in bonds of the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, which bonds have been so stamped as to show the application of the sums paid thereon under a decree of foreclosure and sale affecting that property, and

Certain notes made by the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, the balance due on which, excluding interest, is $52.62, and

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Co. against the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, amounting on its face to $20,791.87.

No bid shall be entertained for said property, said bonds, said notes, and said book account of a less sum than $250,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the bonds, stocks, notes, claims, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of sales, respectively, by the Court, as hereinafter specified, but no bid will be entertained for any of said stocks unless the sum bid therefor shall be sufficient to pay the war revenue tax or stamps required in connection with the assignment or transfer thereof, and in the event that such bids are not made the Receivers will withdraw such stocks from sale.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers or in lawful money a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court, a report thereof will at once be made to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales have been confirmed, or delivered to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the undersigned, as Receivers of said Company, as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of The Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11th, 1899.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY CARTER, assigned to Frank L. Zabriskie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Zabriskie, assignee of the above-named Henry Carter, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 22d day of August, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

PRYOR & TRUAX, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CASSIDY & ADLER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Honorable Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 1st day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of Cassidy & Adler, or against Frank X. Sadlier, receiver of said late firm of Cassidy & Adler, that they are and each of them is directed and required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the said receiver, at his place of transacting business, No. 533 West 55th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of October, 1899.

Dated Aug. 1, 1899.

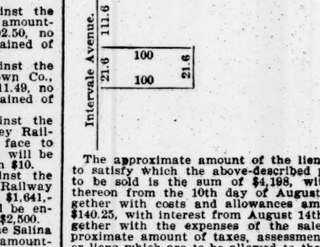
FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 59 Wall St., New York City.
au2-1aw6wW

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

East Seventeenth Street.




East Sixteenth Street.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 130 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
au30-2aw3wW&F&se21

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY M. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Sarah Selwa, Thomas P. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the time of the service of notice of this application, and of a copy of said petition and schedule and of th's order as proposed upon Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General, and on motion of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the petitioner,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Counselor at Law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of September, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the said 11th day of September, 1899, in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper printed at Albany, N. Y., and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

au16-1aw3wW&s6

TO THE CREDITORS OF AND PERSONS having claims against the Metropolitan Building Company:

Take notice that by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, dated the fourteenth day of August, 1899, and of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, you are required to present to the Receivers below named and make proof of the respective claims against the Metropolitan Building Company, an insolvent corporation, within two months from the date of said first-named order; and if you fail to do so you may be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation.

Claims must be in writing, and may be presented to Henry Puster, Receiver, at his office, No. 250 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., or to Edward H. Fallows, Receiver, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated August 22, 1899.

HENRY PUSTER,
EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.

au23-1aw5wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 19th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of The Diossy Law Book Company, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, Assignee.
CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City.
au23-1aw5wW

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV C. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1899. CHARLES HOPPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 16th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MIL

# IN BEHALF OF CAPT. CARTER

## G. Y. Wisner Declares His Works Were Honestly Executed.

## STATEMENTS MADE BY FRIENDS

### Capt. Townsend Says He Is Doing Just What the Accused Officer Did—Praise from R. H. Savage.

George Y. Wisner, a member of the United States Deep Waterway Commission, who was one of the principal witnesses for the defense before the court-martial that tried Capt. O. M. Carter, Jan. 12, 1898, passed through this city Sunday night on his way to Philadelphia. While here he prepared a statement in regard to this case, with especial reference to the engineering part of Capt. Carter's work in the Harbor of Savannah.

Mr. Wisner has had long experience of public works of this kind on the Gulf Coast, and rebuilt the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River. He is also a Director in the American Society of Civil Engineers. His statement follows:

"I went to Savannah to make an exhaustive examination of Capt. Carter's works. From what I had read in the papers I was somewhat prejudiced against his conduct of them, but after a thorough examination of the records, of the works in place, their cost, and the results obtained, I know absolutely that the works under his charge were honestly executed, and that he is entirely innocent of the charges on which he was tried by the court-martial.

"In the first place, no charge was ever made that any of Capt. Carter's funds were missing or that the contractors were ever paid one penny more than called for by the work performed by them.

"The widely published allegation as to 'embezzlement' arose solely from the fact that technically any money paid out for work done not in exact accordance with the specifications of a contract is deemed to be embezzled, the prosecution claiming that, while the quantities paid for were actually those of the contracts, the specifications of those contracts were improperly interpreted by Capt. Carter, and that the money paid out therefore was technically embezzled.

DONE ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

"The overwhelming evidence at the trial from such men as Gen. Craighill, ex-Chief of Engineers; Gen. Ludlow, Major Mahan, Major Handbury, Major Marshall, Major Willard, Major Russell, and Capts. Townsend and Rees of the army engineers, as well as from all the eminent civilian engineers, was that Capt. Carter's work was done in exact accordance with the specifications of his contracts.

"Capt. Carter's specifications were entirely similar to those used in other engineering districts, notably in the Rock Island District, where they were used by Col. A. Mackenzie, who is now the Acting Chief of Engineers, and where work exactly similar to that done by Capt. Carter is still being done under them.

"Capt. Carter's works were advertised, as required by law; the contracts were let to the lowest bidder at prices lower than the average of prices for similar work from the capes of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande; his works were successfully completed below the originally estimated cost, being the only instance on the Atlantic Coast where such results have been obtained.

"Not one penny was ever lost to the United States; but, on the contrary, Capt. Carter's skillful conduct of the work at Savannah alone resulted in saving over $1,000,000 to the Government.

"If it can be claimed that the United States has been defrauded, where Capt. Carter executed successfully and below the estimates of the army engineers a work for millions of dollars less than similar work has cost elsewhere, what must be said of the records of the other members of the Corps of Engineers, who have expended millions of dollars more than the original estimates, and whose works are still incomplete and unsuccessful?

ANY ONE CAN BE CONVICTED.

"The misleading interpretation put upon the specifications and results of surveys and examinations by the prosecution was sufficient of itself to render their whole contention unworthy of consideration.

"If Capt. Carter can be found guilty on such evidence as was adduced at his trial, then any engineer in America can be convicted of any charge whatever from the records of his own office, when such records are used by unscrupulous enemies.

"Regarding the published statements that Capt. Carter was found guilty of fraud by a board of three members of his own corps, and that the verdict of the court-martial against him was unanimous, it can be said with certainty that neither statement is true.

"So far as I know, no able, disinterested engineer, either civilian or member of Capt. Carter's own corps, however much prejudiced against Capt. Carter, has ever examined his work without becoming fully convinced of his innocence.

"The President is fully justified in taking his own time to examine the vast mass of misleading testimony given in this case, that he may protect his high office and not be drawn ed into condemning an innocent man who has never had a fair trial."

The following additional statements have also been made by Capt. Carter's friends:

Capt. Curtis McD. Townsend of Rock Island, Ill., who is an officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, graduating from West Point in 1879, and who has had experience in Virginia on river work and on similar work on the Mississippi River, at Memphis, Tenn., says:

CAPT. TOWNSEND'S STATEMENT.

"I am to-day accepting, under specifications similar to the ones in Capt. Carter's contracts, material almost identical with that which went into the Savannah works. My fascines are made of brush with the leaves and twigs remaining on them; they are bound with one strand of tarred rope, commonly known as lath yarn, though the specifications say tarred rope, and their binding is not unreasonably tight.

"I am putting in a multiple mat whenever it is considered necessary, and am leaving out all the intermediate poles, not the half with which Capt. Carter was charged. I have let $40,000 worth of work on fifteen-day proposals, have sent one specification to bidders and notified them if they wanted to bid they could apply for more. I have driven one contractor off the work, forfeiting all sums due to him from the Government, and have signed letters in Lacrosse which were dated Rock Island.

"This has not been done in any spirit of braggadocio, but has resulted from the regular course of business, and is what I testified I would do before Capt. Carter's court-martial. It is what one must do, if he has the interests of his work at stake, and it is fearful to contemplate that the fiendish ingenuity displayed in his case can group such trivial and innocent matters together in such a manner as to produce the appearance of crime, and that our reputations are at the mercy of any disordered mind that may succeed us."

Major W. L. Marshall of the army engineers says:

"I recognize the fact that if the position of the prosecution in Capt. Carter's case is upheld there is no security to any engineer, and the carrying on of public works will be impossible to anybody subject to military courts."

WHAT R. H. SAVAGE SAYS.

Richard Henry Savage of this city, who was graduated from West Point in 1868, and served in the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and as Major in the United States Volunteer Engineer Brigade in the war with Spain, says:

"I have gone deeply into the facts and papers, having also examined the work, under the guidance of Capt. Gillette, while in Savannah, as Senior Major United States Volunteer Engineer Brigade, war with Spain. An officer of the United States Engineer Corps, class 1868, I have had a large experience in three armies in practical engineering as well as ten years of private executive work.

"My staff relations with Gen. G. H. Thomas, H. W. Halleck, and J. M. Schofield, together with professional connection with three of the most important recent court-martials, have given me an experience of the loose application of military law covering periods of thirty years. I have had eleven years' membership of the bar, (United States Supreme Court, 1890,) and I know the three principals in this struggle of law and fact, (Capt. Carter, Capt. Gillette, and Col. Barr.)

"I do not hesitate to proclaim my agreement with Mr. MacVeagh in the absolute innocence of Capt. O. M. Carter, and I do this, having taken a steamer drawing twenty-six feet of water (United States steamship Michigan) up to the cotton wharf at Savannah with 1,300 souls on board under my command.

"I agree with Gen. W. P. Craighill and Gen. Ludlow as to the great value of the improvement. It has made Savannah the principal United States shipping point for Cuba. The legal methods of the court were glaringly unjust and defective. The preferment of charges (unsigned) and the prosecution show the bitterest prejudice and a gross ignorance of engineering.

"I am proud to share this belief with such distinguished engineers as my classmates, Major J. H. Willard and the able Major W. L. Marshall. I agree with Major F. A. Mahan, (brother of the world-renowned Capt. Mahan.) I agree with such successful civil engineers of distinction as Messrs. Wisner & Ripley, and I detect the small revenge of minor employes in much of the contradictory testimony.

"Capt. Carter needs neither clemency nor covering up. He deserves a quashing of this trial on both law and fact, and to be restored in public estimate to his just rank among men."

The brief of the attorneys for the defendant, prepared by Frank P. Blair, which is a reply to the brief and argument of Thomas F. Barr, ex-Assistant Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, who conducted the prosecution of Capt. Carter, has also been made public. It says:

"In this reply we shall demonstrate that Col. Barr has in no substantial particular made adequate answer to our charges; that he has quibbled, evaded, and shuffled, and that, at the last, he stands convicted of subornation of perjury, of suppression of evidence favorable to the accused, and of deliberate misrepresentations of the testimony in this case."

### GRIGGS'S REPORT ON CARTER CASE.

#### Likely to be Broader than Intimated, and Is Expected Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Attorney General Griggs is expected to return to Washington to-morrow, but it is possible that he may not reach here until next Monday. No one here knows when the Attorney General will make his report on the Carter court-martial case to the President, although there are persistent intimations that it will be made soon.

There is some ground for the belief that the Attorney General's report, when it is forthcoming, will be much broader than has heretofore been intimated. It is said in some quarters that it will not only deal with the case of Capt. Carter, as shown by the record, but will point out the connection of others with the case and direct special attention to them.

This, if it proves true, will account for the long period the Attorney General has given to the consideration of the case. The record is exceedingly voluminous, and the labor and time involved in its examination, simply in its bearing on Capt. Carter alone, would be immense. Following out its ramifications as to others would require much additional labor and time.

### TEN-HOUR LAW TEST SUIT.

#### District Attorney Steele to Sue Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

District Attorney Steele of Kings County, during the recent trolley strike, declared his intention of proceeding against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for alleged violations of the ten-hour labor law if a complainant should appear and make out a reasonable case. Such a complainant, Joseph B. Cooper, of 293 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, has appeared. He is a conductor on the Eighty-sixth Street line of the Rapid Transit system. His statement has been taken by Assistant District Attorney Naylor, and Magistrate Brenner of the Adams Street Police Court has issued a summons to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to appear on Sept. 19 next and answer Cooper's charges.

In his complaint Cooper declares that on July 15 last the railroad company did willfully and knowingly require him in his capacity as conductor to labor for a period of eleven hours and twenty-eight minutes within twelve consecutive hours. Cooper further alleges that he was given no opportunity during his work day to leave his car and frequently had to eat his meals on the vehicle while making trips.

Cooper's complaint is the first of its kind to be made by an employe of the company, and District Attorney Steele is determined it is said, to push the case and test the ten-hour labor law.

### FREE RIDE ENDS IN DEATH.

#### Little Boy Thrown from Seat of Honor Beside the Truckman.

Five-year-old Thomas Culliton of 104 Tenth Avenue was fatally injured yesterday afternoon by falling from the seat of a truck at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-second Street. The child died in Roosevelt Hospital at 7 o'clock.

Daniel Cleary, twenty-four years old, of 434 Hudson Street, the driver of the truck, was arrested. It appears from the story told by the prisoner, and verified by the police, that Cleary is very popular with "the kids." He is known to them as "Danny," and never was known to chase a small boy off his truck. When, yesterday afternoon diminutive "Tommy" Culliton asked for a ride, the good-natured driver told him, "Sure!" and "Tommy" was lifted up on the seat beside him, a place of honor much coveted.

The driver had a load of fruit to take up town, and the boy was happy at the prospect of a trip to consume several hours. His joy was complete when, permitted to hold the ends of the reins, he believed it was he and not "Danny" that was guiding the heavy truck through the maze of vehicles.

Naughton & Co. are excavating in Amsterdam Avenue for the change of power for the street car line, and at Sixty-second Street they have constructed a small temporary bridge. In passing over this the truck lurched, and the Culliton child fell heavily into the trench.

He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital by Dr. Grout. The lad's mother was sent for, and she arrived a little while before the child died. The boy was conscious almost to the last, and several times he whispered, "Don't blame 'Danny,' Mamma, it wasn't his fault."

The driver was grief-stricken when he heard of the boy's death. Mrs. Culliton visited him in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and told him of what the child had said. She told him she did not blame him in any way. Cleary cried like a child.

### BAD INDIANS AT CONEY ISLAND.

#### Half-Breed Showmen on the Warpath, with Direful Results.

Coney Island was treated to a Wild West Show last evening which proved more realistic than the average spectacular production, and for half an hour kept the Bowery in a state of panic.

Two Mexican half breed Indians, King Carlo and Bombo Smith, employed at Beer Brothers' Wild West Show, on West Eleventh Street, caused the trouble.

Beer Brothers gave no exhibit last evening on account of the rain, so King Carlo and Bombo Smith, who are brothers despite the difference in name, decided to enjoy a little recreation. They filled up on Coney Island whisky as a preliminary, and then kicked up a row in a dancing pavilion on Filyou Walk. They seized chairs, smashing everybody within reach. Eventually, taking to the street they met Policeman Ulenbrush, whom they knocked down and proceeded to kick into insensibility. Policeman Ryder, seeing the disturbance, came on the run from the other end of the walk, while the Westerners "pulled their guns" and commenced shooting.

The crowd which had gathered broke with wild screams. Women fainted, and many were trampled on. Officers Conlan and Brown, closely followed by Police Sergeant Irwin, rushed up, and the barking of the pistols was succeeded by a sharp rattle of nightsticks and koyote yells for assistance.

The police reserves were called out, and after a fierce struggle the Indians were disarmed and dragged to the Coney Island Police Station, where they furnished Ambulance Surgeon Cochrane a good half hour of practice.

King Carlo received eight scalp wounds and was badly cut about the hands and face. Bombo Smith's face was cut and his clothes almost torn from his body.

The police were also severely mauled. Officer Ulenbrush was badly kicked about the legs and abdomen, Ryder's face was laid open, and all will require new uniforms.

The half-breeds will be arraigned before Magistrate Nostrand, in the Coney Island Police Court, this morning.

### Child Fatally Scalded.

Charles Goebel, two years old, of 318 East Sixth Street, fell into a tub of hot water in his home yesterday morning and was fatally scalded. The child's mother and a sister were washing the family linen at the time of the accident. During a moment when both were busy at some task the child got at the tub of water, and losing his balance, fell headlong into it. The mother was attracted by his screams. The child died a few hours after being rescued.

# RESTORATION OF ST. PAUL'S

## How the London Cathedral Was Saved from Mutilation.

## AMERICAN LED THE FIGHT

### Samuel Howe Returns Home After Having Seen the Work of "Decorating" the Dome Arrested.

Samuel Howe of this city, who arrived from England on Saturday, accomplished while he was in London a feat that can be regarded as little short of astonishing. He is the first American, indeed, the first art critic of any nationality who has succeeded in causing the modification of an important public work in London after it had been partially carried out.

It is entirely through the efforts of Mr. Howe that St. Paul's Cathedral has been saved from what artists and art lovers have almost unanimously declared to be mutilation. Three weeks ago the Dean and Chapter ordered the "decorations" by Sir William Richmond in the dome of the cathedral to be removed, after an expenditure upon them of many thousands of pounds. This action was the result of the pressure of public opinion, and was only decided upon after a fight of many months, in which almost every prominent public man of England took part on one side or the other. Indeed, the decoration of St. Paul's had become almost as absorbing and intricate a question as the Dreyfus case. The Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, Lord Wemyss, and the President of the Royal Academy are a few of the well-known men who took an active part in the discussions.

The fight was started by Mr. Howe in a letter to The London Times—a letter that was kept three weeks before being inserted, and was then only printed in small type in a corner of the paper. But it resulted in raising such a storm of protest that the Dean and Chapter have had to give way, and the cathedral has been preserved for posterity as Sir Christopher Wren designed it.

Mr. Howe is well known in this city. He was for some years the Superintendent of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, and executed a number of important works. He is known to artists and architects as "Howe, the color man," but he was absolutely unknown in London six months ago, and this makes his victory all the more surprising. Against him were Sir William Richmond, a Royal Academician of many years' standing, one of the most popular of English artists, a personal friend of Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Balfour, and a painter whose works have a European reputation. With him were those who possess a true reverence for old buildings, a knowledge of architectural harmonies, and breadth of taste enough to realize that there actually exists a form of architecture which is not improved by quasi-Gothic decorations.

Here is the letter to The London Times which started the ball rolling:

PAINT IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

To the Editor of The Times:

There are hundreds of square feet of common paint being applied to the stone surfaces and walls of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The painting should be stopped at once.

The portions of work now being rushed through in the hope of completion before Easter are the quarter domes immediately under the grand centre dome. This portion of the decorative scheme, involving as it does many points of infinite importance, altogether beyond the knowledge and ability of the present decorator, cannot be disposed of without serious thought.

Adding paint to plain architectural surfaces, main arches, and moldings in this way is a mistake.

The subdivision of the two upright panels, one on each side of the arches, is a grave error; adding rosettes and network of confusing ornament, belittling and disturbing in the extreme, is out of all character with the importance of the building they are intended to ennoble, is an impertinence on the part of the decorator, and an addition to the architect's work that no self-respecting body will knowingly permit.

While the decorator confined his operations to the mysterious, dark regions of the choir very little was seen of his work; now that he has attacked the main dome the broad face of day shows the wretched business clearly.

Is it not enough to have spoiled the choir?

Do not the confusing stories on the domes, spandrils, and pendentives tell plainly enough the poverty of drawing and limited knowledge of color?

Is not ignorance of strong decorative problems stamped on every detail? Each thought the artist has claimed to depict is marred by the method he uses. The artist of St. Paul's decoration cannot draw.

In his hands the human figure is shapeless, an object without form.

I beg and intreat that some one on whose judgment the Dean and Chapter can rely be requested to report on the subject without delay.

Act now, before the trouble is beyond hindrance.

SAMUEL HOWE of New York.

Mr. Howe's letter was not long in bearing fruit. In a few days it was followed by another protest from Lord Wemyss, one of the greatest archaeological authorities in England. This was printed in large type, in a prominent place, and was followed by many other communications, until almost every daily and weekly London newspaper was printing columns in every issue upon the controversy. Mr. Howe followed up his attack with an article in The Fortnightly Review, which brought many supporters to the ranks of the anti-Richmondites. Then, on April 21, Lord Wemyss raised the question in the House of Lords, protesting in the strongest way against what he termed the "desecration" of the cathedral. Lord Salisbury answered him in one of those sarcastic and allusive speeches for which the Premier is famous. He did not confine his animadversions to Lord Wemyss, but spoke of "Americans who came over to teach us taste," and made other stinging references to Mr. Howe. He could not, however, offer the slightest hope that her Majesty's Government would interfere in the matter. Her Majesty herself also declined to do anything. Mr. Howe wrote to her, and received the reply that she would be guided entirely by her Ministers.

The New Yorker, however, was not discouraged, and set to work to obtain signatures to a memorial to the Dean and Chapter protesting against the decorations. He was more successful than he had dared to hope. Among the first signatures he received was that of Sir Edward Poynter, the President of the body of which the painter of the decorations is a distinguished member. This caused an immense sensation in the artistic world of London, and for the first time it was felt that there was some chance that the protest might have some result. The signature of the President of the Royal Academy was followed by those of many other Academicians and associates, of Sidney Colvin, Keeper of the Prints at the British Museum; of Sir Walter Besant, Humphrey Ward, art critic of The London Times; Walter Crane, and dozens of well-known literary men. It became more and more evident that public opinion generally was against the spoliation of Wren's great work, and three weeks ago the Dean and Chapter, who up till then had preserved an attitude of indignant remonstrance that any one should question their right to do what they wanted with the cathedral, capitulated, and the decorations were ordered to be removed.

Then Mr. Howe started to pack up and come home. He had devoted six months and large sums of money to carrying his point, without hope of reward, but did not choose to give up until he had attained his end.

### TROLLEY CAR TOLL ON BRIDGE.

#### Mr. Shea Gives Up His Efforts to Make Companies Pay 10 Cents.

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea has abandoned his efforts to compel the trolley companies to pay an increased toll rate on the bridge. He admitted yesterday that he had given up the idea and that he did not see any way out of the situation.

After Mr. Shea had forced the elevated roads to pay an increased toll he announced that he would compel the trolley companies to pay 10 cents instead of 5 cents for each car. The agreement with the trolley companies, however, was made by the old Bridge Trustees, and Mr. Shea's legal advisers considered it questionable whether he had any authority in the premises. The contract with the old Trustees has still eight years to run, and it is said that nothing is now likely to be done in the matter until the expiration of that time.

Mr. Shea's present attitude in the matter is a reversal of that which he has all along maintained, and is causing some surprise. The contract with the trolley companies contains a clause to the effect that it may be terminated, on thirty days' notice, by the bridge authorities, if they see fit. By threatening to cancel their bridge crossing contract Commissioner Shea last year forced the elevated railroad companies to pay a largely increased toll. He has frequently used the same threat with regard to the trolley roads.

Every form of Lung or throat Disease can be relieved and the great majority cured by the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Those blue cheviot suits reduced from $20 to $12.50 are heavy enough to wear these next three months.

Bring along your legs and for $3.50 we will cover them with trousers, that day before yesterday were $6.50 and more.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

### MRS. RISTICK REARRESTED.

#### Woman Accused of Causing Boy's Death and Released in Court, Again in Custody on Same Charge.

Mrs. Catherine Ristick, who was arrested on Monday, charged with causing the death of John McDermott, five years old, with a kick, and who was discharged by Magistrate Deuel, in Yorkville Police Court, was rearrested last night on complaint of Coroner's Physician Weston. The woman was seized with violent retching while changing her clothing at her home, 514 East Sixteenth Street, after her rearrest, and it was suspected that she had tried suicide. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A large crowd had gathered near the ambulance in front of the house, and when the woman was brought down from her rooms it looked as if the detectives would have a hard time to save her from violence. Several stones were thrown at the prisoner. At the hospital the woman was placed in the prison ward, and will be detained there until she is well, when she will be turned over to the Coroner. She is charged with homicide in having caused the death of young McDermott. Coroner's Physician Weston, who performed the autopsy yesterday, gave the opinion that death resulted from a kick in the abdomen.

There may be trouble between the Coroner's office and the hospital doctors as a result of the McDermott case. The woman was discharged by Magistrate Deuel yesterday on a certificate given by Dr. Kellogg, who gave the cause of death as peritonitis and appendicitis.

The doctors at the hospital late last night said there was no evidence that Mrs. Ristick had attempted to commit suicide. The police tried to get a certificate from them to the effect that the woman had tried to kill herself.

### WIFE'S DEATH LED TO SUICIDE.

#### Adolph Muehsam Lifeless in His Office, a Bullet in His Temple.

Adolph Muehsam, fifty-five years old, was found dead in his office at 96 Spring Street yesterday morning, having committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple. The body was badly decomposed, and it was learned that probably he had killed himself Saturday.

The dead man left a written message on a blotter on his desk which said, "I am tired of life." He was agent for a picture frame concern of Chicago. The body was discovered by the janitor.

Edward Muehsam, a brother of Adolph, conducts a twine business at 130 Bleecker Street. It was stated there that the suicide had been despondent at the death of his wife, which occurred about five years ago. The couple were at that time living at the Ashland House. He had also suffered business reverses.

### NEW 71ST REGIMENT CAPTAIN.

#### Capt. David L. Hough, Formerly of First Volunteers, Elected by Co. K.

Capt. David L. Hough, who was formerly a Captain in the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, was last night elected Captain of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, to succeed Capt. Frank Keck, who resigned a few weeks since. Major William G. Bates presided at the election, which was unanimous for Capt. Hough.

Capt. Hough first served in the First Engineers as Regimental Quartermaster, and with the command gained a valuable experience in Cuba. He was later promoted to the Captaincy of a company credited with having more sick men in it than any company in the regiment. In all this time, however, the company had the record for having the fewest sick, and being one of the best disciplined. Major Bates congratulated the company on its choice.

### FINNS SEEKING NEW HOMES.

#### Advance Guard of 10,000 Emigrants May Settle in This Country.

Mrs. Arthur Borgstrom, one of the committee sent here from Finland to select a location for a Finnish colony, sailed for home yesterday on the steamship Aurania. Other members of the committee, including her husband, are now in Newfoundland.

Mrs. Borgstrom said yesterday: "We have been looking over the land in Newfoundland, but are inclined to think the climate not suitable for our people. The other members of the committee will probably now visit the United States, with a view to selecting a site."

Just how many Finnish peasants are likely to immigrate here as a result of the recent Russian imperial edict extending to Finland its military service requirements and otherwise ignoring the time-honored rights of its people Mrs. Borgstrom said she could not say, but she thinks there may be as many as 10,000 in the advance guard.

Private aid will enable them to come to the New World."

### MOLINEUX SEES HIS WIFE.

#### The Woman's Visit to the Tombs Seemed to Cheer the Prisoner.

Roland B. Molineux, under indictment, accused of the murder of Katherine J. Adams, was allowed to see his wife on Monday evening for the first time since his imprisonment in the Tombs, a period of about eight months.

Mrs. Molineux, attired in a gray dress and heavily veiled, arrived at about 6 o'clock in a closed cab and was ushered into the visitors' room by Head Keeper Smith. Mrs. Molineux was accompanied by Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the accused man. Molineux was summoned from his cell, and then retired to the cage from which prisoners have to talk to visitors, and the two conversed earnestly for some time, the keeper and Mr. Weeks keeping at a distance. There was no scene.

It had been against the wishes of Molineux's counsel and father that the two should meet heretofore, owing to a fear of too much publicity. It is stated that the meeting seemed to cheer the prisoner as well as his wife.

### BOY KILLED BY FREIGHT TRAIN.

#### Fell Under Wheels at Fiftieth Street While Stealing a Ride.

John Warther, fourteen years old, of 409 West Thirty-ninth Street, fell under the wheels of a New York Central freight train bound north at Eleventh Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

The boy was employed as errand boy by W. E. Bader & Co., embroiderers, 517 West Forty-fifth Street. About 4 o'clock he was given a bundle to take up town and undertook to ride to his destination on the freight train.

It is not known how he fell. Neither the engineer nor the conductor of the train knew of the accident until a citizen saw the body under the wheels and signaled them to stop.

The train was moving slowly and was quickly stopped. The boy's body was mangled almost beyond recognition. Death was probably instantaneous. A clue to the boy's identity was furnished by the bundle which he carried. The engineer and conductor of the train were arrested.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FALL DECORATION.

The town house needs regeneration. All manner of things from the whole color schemes of the walls, carpets and hangings to arrangement of the furniture, etc. We are able to suggest remedies for any fault and the most economical way of carrying out what is needed, so nothing will jangle on the nerves of the returned vacationists, not even the cost, as you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

Refreshing.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

### VACCINATION IN BROOKLYN.

#### Health Authorities Declare the State Law Is Not Properly Observed in the Public Schools.

The Brooklyn health authorities agree with the State Board of Health in the statement that the State law with respect to vaccination is not properly observed in the public schools of the borough. The local health officials claim children are admitted to the schools on false certificates of vaccination, and advance this as a reason why they should be allowed to enter public schools, make proper examinations, and revaccinate where it is deemed necessary.

Dr. Robert A. Black, head of the borough Health Department, had this to say about the matter yesterday: "This department cannot take on its own responsibility, except in cases of emergency, the vaccination of the school children into its own hands, nor can it enter the schools without the permission of the School Board. The great trouble is that a number of children are in the schools who have been properly vaccinated, and many who have not been vaccinated at all. Notwithstanding this, I do not believe there is a Principal who would admit that a child under him had not been vaccinated.

"These children present certificates that are given by physicians who do not wait to see whether the vaccination has taken or not, and, too, many of the certificates presented are fraudulent and forgeries. When I was Chairman of the Health Committee of the School Board, among other curiosities on which children had been admitted was a card given as a clean bill of health for a vessel of which the father of the boy was the Captain.

"What we are willing to do is to arrange with the Principals of all the schools and have our authorized Inspectors make a complete examination and vaccinate every child who comes to us either as bearer of certificate or show evidence of real vaccination. I will send a communication to the School Board offering our full co-operation in this direction, and if it declines our assistance it must take the responsibility."

President Charles A. Robertson of the Brooklyn School Board denied that the State law on vaccination was violated in the borough schools. No child, he said, was admitted to the schools unless a proper certificate is presented guaranteeing the child's vaccination.

### MASTER MASONS ASSEMBLE.

#### James B. McEwen of Albany Elected Grand Master of State Council.

The ninetieth annual assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Master Masons of the State of New York was held yesterday in the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. One Hundred and twenty-five delegates were present.

After the reading of his annual address by the Most Illustrious Grand Master, Frederick Kanter of this city, the election of officers was held with the result following: Grand Master—James B. McEwan of Albany; Deputy Grand Master—George McGown of Palmyra; Principal Conductor of the Work—John P. Deal of Green Island; Grand Treasurer—Peter Forrester of this city.

After the installation of the Grand Master that official made the following appointments: Grand Captain of the Guard—Willard S. Bradt of Rochester; Grand Conductor of the Counsel—John R. Gardner of this city; Grand Marshal—Dr. M. H. Freeland; Grand Lecturer—John W. Coburn of this city; Grand Chaplain—The Rev. W. D'Orville Doty of Rochester; Grand Standard Bearer—Irving L. L'Hommedieu of Rochester; Grand Steward—George R. Hodkins of Albany; Grand Sentinel—George Skinner of this city.

The next assembly will be held on the last Tuesday of August, 1900.

### CHINAMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

#### Chin Gee Gin the Third Celestial to Commit Suicide in New York.

Chinatown is sad over the suicide of Chin Gee Gin. The last seen of him alive was shortly before 12 o'clock Monday night, as he entered the ramshackle building at 19 Doyers Street and ascended to his room on the fourth floor. Before going to his room he bought a pint bottle of ammonia. He came to America seven years ago, and started in the laundry business. He saved about $3,500, with which he started a chop suey restaurant at 7 Doyers Street. He lost all his money in the venture.

With the closing of his restaurant he determined to die. The contents of the bottle of ammonia he is thought to have swallowed at one gulp, and then have become unconscious. He was found lifeless yesterday in his room. Near the body was a note written in Chinese, which read:

"I am sorry to have caused my friends so much pain. I leave $2 in my inside pocket."

Gin knew that it was an exceptional thing for a Chinaman to commit suicide, and he deemed it necessary to apologize to his friends for the pain they would suffer at his unusual act. Throughout the Chinese district Gin had many friends. For fear that it might be possible Gin had met his fate at the hands of some members of the secret societies in Chinatown, an autopsy will be performed.

Gin is said to be the third Chinaman in five years to commit suicide in New York.

#### New Building Examiner Appointed.

Albert F. D'Oench has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners of the Building Department in the place of George B. Post, who recently resigned. Mr. D'Oench is an architect, with offices in the Kennedy Building, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. He was educated at the Institute of Polytechnics, Stuttgart, Germany, and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He is also a member of the Architectural League and the Reform Club. During the administration of Mayors Hewitt and Grace he was Superintendent of Buildings.

#### School Trustees Come to Blows.

Just before the School Trustees of Union Hill were called to order for their regular meeting on Monday night, Louis C. Hauenstein, Jr., and Frank De Bloise, two members of the board, got into a row, and finally came to blows. Both men are Democrats, but each belongs to a different faction, and each sought to control the appointment of a teacher of cabinet work in the School for Manual Training. Hauenstein's candidate was elected.

#### Killed Himself at a Hotel.

A man who registered as D. Sullivan, Jersey City, killed himself yesterday afternoon in his room in the Lexington Hotel, 41 Lexington Avenue, by opening a gas jet, after he had securely sealed the door and windows. The man came to the hotel yesterday and was assigned to a room. When found he was lying on the bed dead. He was about forty years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighed 190 pounds, had black mustache and hair, blue serge suit, white shirt and collar, black tie, white straw hat, and tan shoes. In his pockets were found $19 and a ticket to the Timothy D. Sullivan clambake on Sept. 15.

EXTRA QUALITY DUNLAP & Co. SUPERFINE

Celebrated Hats.

Fall Styles

will be introduced

Thursday, August 31,

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia,

London, Scott & Co., Agents, 1 Old Bond St.

Paris, A Gelot, Agent, 13 Rue de la Paix,

Naples, F. D'Arienzo, Agent, Via Roma, 306.

And Accredited Agencies in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

FACTORIES—Park and Nostrand Avenues, Sanford and Ellery Streets, Brooklyn.

### TAX SUITS INVOLVE MILLIONS.

#### Unprecedented Number Brought to Compel Review of Assessments.

According to a report of the operations of the Law Department for the week ending June 22, which was published in The City Record yesterday, there were 212 suits brought by taxpayers during that week against the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to compel the reviewing of the assessments placed on real estate and personal property. These suits, which are unprecedented in number, have been generally attributed to the action of the Tax Department in raising the valuations on property, but this view of the matter is disputed by the Corporation Counsel's office, which maintains that the charter is largely responsible for the increase in tax litigation.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward, who is assigned to the Tax Department, said: "Under the old charter, the only grounds for bringing a suit for reduction of the assessed valuation of property were that the assessment was illegal or erroneous by reason of overvaluation. It was extremely difficult to prove overvaluation, and hence there were few suits, and what there were always resulted in favor of the city.

"In the new charter the old law was embodied, in addition to a provision that irregularity might be charged in cases where the assessment had been made at a higher proportionate valuation than the assessment of other real estate on the tax rolls of the city for the same year. It is impossible to give the figures, but the amounts involved will run into the millions."

### POLICE BOARD MAKES REPLY.

#### Reasons for Promoting and Then Reducing McLaughlin and Kane.

The Police Commissioners yesterday filed their returns to the writ of certiorari obtained against them by Inspector McLaughlin and Capt. Kane, directing the board to review its decision in reducing McLaughlin from the position of Deputy Chief to that of Inspector and Kane from that of Inspector to Captain. The returns were filed in the office of the County Clerk.

The Police Commissioners say that from the time the new charter went into operation it was necessary for all police officers above the rank of Captain to pass a civil service examination, and that neither McLaughlin nor Kane did so. They were promoted, the Commissioners say, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel that no such examination was needed. Finding that they had acted wrongly, they reduced them to their former ranks.

### BOAT CAPSIZES IN EAST RIVER.

#### Ferry Passengers See Joseph Scully, One of Its Occupants, Drown.

The tugboat John Taylor was going down the East River yesterday morning with a small rowboat trailing behind in which were Joseph Scully, thirty years of age, of Eagle Street; Thomas Martin of 91 Greenpoint Street, and John Canavan of 4 Broad Street, Brooklyn.

When opposite the Catharine Street ferry the rowboat, owing to the swiftness of the tide, capsized, throwing the men into the water. This was in full view of several ferryboats laden with passengers.

Canavan and Martin could swim and managed to reach the tugboat. Scully could not swim, but managed to keep afloat for a few minutes, and then sank before help could reach him. His body was not recovered.

#### Run Down by a Steamer and Drowned.

Shortly before midnight Monday three men in a rowboat were run down by a Sound steamer off Whitestone, and one of them, Michael McGirl, forty years old, a former soldier in the regular army, was drowned. His companions, Patrick Sheedy and Policeman Patrick P. Flynn, of the Eighth Precinct, Manhattan, were rescued by the crew of the sloop yacht Choctaw, which was lying at anchor at Whitestone Landing. McGirl's body was not recovered.

### OLD DOMINION LINE STRIKE.

#### Capt. Smith Says He Has All the Men He Needs—Two Strikers Arrested.

Capt. Smith, General Superintendent of the Old Dominion Steamship Line, said last night he had all the longshoremen at work that were needed, and during the day he turned away a large number of applicants for work. Two steamers, which will sail to-day, the Jamestown and Old Dominion, were being loaded, and of the 250 men at work, 200 were negroes who, the officers of the line said, were much better workers than the strikers.

It was said at the docks that the wives of nearly fifty of the dissatisfied men applied yesterday to have their husbands taken back, but were refused. A number of the men also asked for their old positions, but were told their places were filled.

Two strikers assaulted an unknown freight handler at 7:50 o'clock. They were John C. Chester of 27 Second Avenue and Michael Fay of 27 Desbrosses Street. They attacked the man on Beach Street near West. Chester punched him twice, felling him to the ground, and Fay then kicked him.

Patrolman Both of the Leonard Street Station saw the performance and caught Fay after a chase of three blocks. Patrolman Guntzer ran after Chester and also caught him. The victim took fright at the approach of the policemen and escaped.

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